



# Weekly Report

*the authoritative reference on Congress*

WEEK ENDING JUNE 26, 1953

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## VETERANS' LOBBY

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**PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES**

*The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress*



## your congress this week

**Detour** Administration pressure forced a special resolution for House consideration of an excess-profits tax extension out of the Rules Committee, skirting around Rep. Reed's (R N.Y.) Ways and Means Committee. The President and his Congressional leaders had abandoned hope of getting Reed to allow Ways and Means to vote. An effort to bypass Reed by having a majority of his Committee call a voting meeting had failed.

The bill slated for House consideration is a compromise -- unacceptable to Reed -- which would exempt 30,000 smaller corporations from EPT. Opponents will have two chances to defeat an extension: Reject the resolution or whip the bill. A show-down in the House was scheduled for June 29.

### Bumpy

The President struck another rough stretch on Cooperation Road, and filled in the ruts by withdrawing Tom Lyon's nomination as Mine Bureau director. Congressmen were "shocked" when Lyon disclosed he draws a copper company pension and dislikes the mine safety law he would have enforced, if confirmed.

Mr. Eisenhower enjoyed smoother riding as Congress allowed his Justice Department reorganization plan to take effect.

Possible new flat tires: strings on the Administration's power to allocate foreign aid; requests for postal rate increases and supplemental appropriations; and a fuss over Civil Service job security.

### On the Floor

**Shelf**--Schools eventually would receive revenues drawn from the federally controlled continental shelf under a jurisdiction bill passed by the Senate.

**Housing**--Two housing bills were approved by the Senate.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

**Rubber**--The House okayed sale of government synthetic rubber facilities.

**Appropriations**--An \$80.7 million appropriation for Congress and the judiciary was passed by the House, with tax relief for Congressmen.

**Controls**--The Senate rejected a conference bill to extend controls, Democrats turning down the proposed Small Business Administration.

**Acreage**--New wheat acreage quotas were approved by the House.

**Pakistan**--Both houses passed a bill to permit a gift of wheat to Pakistan.

### In The Committees

**Trade**--The compromise reciprocal trade extension was approved in Senate committee, and a House group slightly relaxed a more restrictive bill.

**Customs**--Customs procedures would be simplified under a bill tentatively approved by a House committee.

**Engineers**--A \$473.8 million Army civil functions appropriation was reported to the Senate.

**Kaiser**--The Air Force canceled its contracts with Henry J. Kaiser during hearings on the high cost of his cargo planes.

**AD-X2**--Jess M. Ritchie, the manufacturer, and Dr. Allen V. Astin, Bureau of Standards director, stood fast in their opposing views on the value of AD-X2, a battery additive.

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## Story of the Week...

# VETERANS vs. ECONOMIZERS

Potentially 20 Million Strong, Powerful Bloc Claims It Reversed Drive To Cut

VA Hospital Funds, Won First Big Test Under New Administration

America's powerful veterans bloc claims victory in the opening round of its first important political test of strength under the new Administration.

With one of the fastest and best-mobilized veterans' drives in history, the bloc apparently reversed a Congressional drive to economize on funds for veterans' hospital and medical care.

The Second Independent Offices Appropriation (HR 5690) passed by the House June 17, with most of the funds sought by the veterans groups for the Veterans Administration, represents a major victory for the bloc. It has won several other important victories in the current session.

But, although the veterans expect "little trouble" in the Senate on the big issue, appropriations, they have their legislative powder dry and their guns cocked.

### SHOW OF STRENGTH

The bloc's tangle with economy-minded Congressmen indicates that the veterans lobby is stronger today than ever before.

Who speaks for the men and women who fought America's military battles? What benefits are these spokesmen trying to guarantee the veterans? How have they won the impressive victories they claim?

Picture an army potentially 20-million strong, and growing, with command posts in 48 states; whose weapons are letters and ballots and whose major battles are fought in the halls of Congress.

If you can visualize such an army, you have an idea of one of the nation's most potent pressure groups.

The veterans bloc draws its strength from these millions. It has many champions in Congress.

Meanwhile, the number of veterans grows at about a rate of a million each year.

### FOUR TOP ISSUES

Veterans have concentrated on four legislative fronts this session: (1) Hospital and medical economy; (2) veterans' preference; (3) GI loan interest rates; and (4) reorganization of the VA.

On all these except one -- the GI loan interest rate -- veterans claim successes. The bloc now has battled all this year's crucial veterans legislation through the House and has sharpened its focus on the Senate.

Recent legislative skirmishing demonstrated both the strength and methods of the veterans' groups.

### Hospital and Medical Economy

Veteran leaders have been fighting Congress' economy drive on VA hospital and medical programs. Most of them claim that any cut in funds would curtail services to veterans who cannot afford to pay for treatment. One group (American Veterans of World War II) feels that there is room for some economy in VA hospital care.

During the current fiscal year, according to VA officials, about 2,300 VA hospital beds were closed and related personnel terminated while "thousands of tubercular and NP (neuropsychiatric) veterans were seeking treatment."

In February, Budget Director Joseph M. Dodge ordered the VA to scale down by several million its requested hospital and medical budget of \$555 million for fiscal 1954. Although the exact amount was kept secret until a few weeks ago, veterans organizations immediately prepared to fight any economy drive in this field.

The struggle was illustrated by House speeches and insertions in the Congressional Record by Rep. John Phillips (R Calif.), Chairman of the Appropriation Committee's Subcommittee on Independent Offices, which handles VA funds.

In a 45-minute speech April 1, Phillips told the House that "We have always appropriated without hesitation and without limitation for the veterans ... The

question is, How much is enough? ... The Committee on Appropriations asks for economy wherever economy is possible. We ask for a redetermination of policy on several of these (veterans) regulations, and we ask for a better interpretation and application of the regulations, and if we do that the tax demand on the people will be reduced and the service to the veterans will be increased steadily, as it always has been."

Phillips, himself a veteran, said a check of 500 cases where veterans had said they were unable to pay for hospitalization showed that 336 had incomes ranging from \$4,000 to \$50,000 a year. Next day he told the House that "it is urgent and important that some re-exploration be made of the expenditures of the country through the Congress for the veterans ... (this) should be done by ourselves..."

Veterans groups concluded that a budget slash imended. "That did it," says Omar B. Ketchum, national legislative director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. "Right then, we knew the chips were down."

#### TOUCHES OFF CAMPAIGN

Major veterans organizations swung into action. In a June 1 letter to his members, Ketchum declared, "The battle is on!" and urged VFW men and their families to use "letters, wires, telephone and personal contact" to let Congressmen know they opposed the cut.

An American Legion letter to its membership said, "The last time the federal administration changed, veterans bore the brunt of the so-called economy drive. Are they in for another set-back?" Other Legion communiques urged the same sort of all-out drive that VFW recommended.

Similar steps were taken by Disabled American Veterans and American Veterans of World War II.

The result was that in the last few weeks what a lobbyist called "one of the fastest and most intense veterans' pressure drives in history" flooded Congress with letters, wires and phone calls.

"This week I have been running breathlessly between the office, the Committee room, and the House Floor under a barrage of letters and telegrams, the like of which I have never seen before," said Rep. Norris Cotton (R N.H.), in a letter to his constituents June 4. (Cotton is a member of Phillips' subcommittee which handles veterans appropriations). Other Congressmen voiced similar complaints.

Congressmen opposing cuts in veterans programs pitched into the fight. One of them, Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.), warned constituents: "These cuts are dangerous economy and in the end we'll find they're false economy."

Customarily figures expected to appear in an appropriation bill are not released until after the bill has been acted upon by the full Committee. Rep. Phillips June 4 told the House this was a good custom, but that he had obtained permission to speak of the intentions of his Subcommittee on items in the VA appropriation.

His subsequent remarks have been described by one veteran leader as a "sudden and complete reversal" of Phillips' previous hints at economy in the hospital pro-

gram. Phillips said he wanted to "clear up misunderstandings" and "make it easier for Members to answer their mail."

Hospitalization cost would be set up as a separate item, Phillips told the House, and "every Member of Congress may write to anyone interested that the Committee on Appropriations will recommend, for the hospitalization of deserving veterans, every dollar (\$555 million) requested for this purpose by the Veterans Administration."

#### FOLLOWS POLICY SESSION

On the day before this speech, a policy meeting was held in the office of Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.).

At this policy conclave were several top GOP leaders, including Martin, House floor leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), Chairman John Taber (R N.Y.) of the Appropriations Committee, and Phillips.

Also present were Ketchum of VFW, Miles D. Kennedy, legislative director for the American Legion; and Frank Sullivan, legislative chief for Disabled American Veterans.

One of those present told CQ that, at the conference, someone said the Republican Party "already had the veterans on its neck" after having been in power only five months.

After three hours, CQ was told, the GOP leaders decided upon the strategy which Phillips' speech outlined.

The meeting was suggested by Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.), after he had been consulted by the major vets' groups, CQ was told.

Kennedy, Ketchum and Sullivan all addressed letters of thanks to Van Zandt. Sullivan wrote "Dear Jimmie" that the DAV was proud of its part in the meeting. Ketchum's letter closed on a slight note of warning: VFW, he said, was "trusting the House will approve not less than the recommendations outlined."

#### INDIGENCY STATEMENT RIDER

When, on June 17, the House debated and passed the recommended appropriation, the veterans groups also fought two provisions which had been added to the bill. One would have authorized VA to investigate any veterans' statement of his inability to pay. The other would have stipulated that VA officials "make every effort" to collect from veterans, according to their incomes, if any.

At present, any veteran seeking treatment of a non-service-connected disability, must sign a statement that he is unable to pay the bill. This is often referred to as the "pauper's oath" (a term many veterans regard as a misnomer, since a man may be unable to foot a medical bill without being an outright pauper).

This basic system is favored by most veterans groups. But one powerful organization -- the American Medical Association -- feels VA should have authority to investigate the truth of any veteran's statement. One veterans group -- AMVETS -- also leans toward this viewpoint.



AMA, therefore, favored the first provision. But its officials said they detected a threat of "government-subsidized medicine" in the second. In letters sent to all Congressmen, they warned that it would "establish an uncontrollable program of government-subsidized medicine." They delivered the same warning through telephone calls and personal contacts with "certain key Congressmen," an AMA spokesman told CQ.

AMA leaders explained to CQ that by providing care to vets found able to pay, and then collecting from them, the government would be inaugurating "subsidized medicine." Veterans able to pay should obtain care from private sources, AMA feels.

On June 17, Rep. Van Zandt offered an amendment to keep the investigation provision, but knock out that for collection. This was passed (and an AMA letter of thanks was sent Van Zandt). Rep. E. Ross Adair's (R Ind.) amendment to kill both provisions was defeated. Next day, Rep. Robert T. Secrest (D Ohio) won approval for his motion to have the investigation provision deleted, too.

### Veteran's Preference

Another victory claimed by veterans concerned protection of appeal rights under the Veterans' Preference Act. In considering the appropriation bill (HR 4974) for the State, Commerce and Justice Departments, House members tacked on amendments which would have given arbitrary authority to Secretaries of these Departments to dismiss any employee, veteran or non-veteran, without advance notice.

The Big Four of the veterans' groups sent wires, letters and phone calls to key Congressmen, demanding defeat of the riders. Following a verbal battle on the House floor May 5, a motion to send the bill back to committee with instructions to delete the riders won by a roll-call vote of 181 to 168. The measure was promptly reported back without the amendments, and was passed, 344-5.

The groups believe another attempt may be made to vote some similar proposal before the session ends.

### VA Reorganization

The veterans bloc has so far defeated all efforts to reorganize the VA along the lines proposed by the consulting firm of Booz, Allen, and Hamilton. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 227-235). It favors (with reservations) a reorganization plan proposed by retiring VA Administrator Carl R. Gray.

Believing that a last-minute attempt might be made to speed some sort of VA reorganization plan through (several bills for this purpose are pending), the bloc's leaders are ready to do battle on this issue also.

### OFFICERS' PROMOTIONS

Another campaign in which veterans groups had a hand involved repeal last March of a 1952 appropriations amendment affecting promotions of officers in the armed services. This proposal, by Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.), tacked to the Defense Department appropriation bill for fiscal 1953, was designed to limit the number of commissioned officers. Unless funds were increased this year, officials said, many young officers would actually have to be demoted. The veterans groups, and others, protested, and the rider was repealed.

### GI Loan Interest Rates

The veterans' only setback this session has been in connection with their efforts to stave off an increase in the interest rate on GI government guaranteed loans. It was not sustained by Congressional action but by an administrative order.

The recent  $\frac{1}{2}$  of one per cent increase was due to "incessant pressure from lenders, builders, and some members of Congress," says Omar B. Ketchum.

### WHY THE BLOC IS STRONG

This boxscore tends to confirm the opinion of one legislator that "veterans can get anything that they unite on and that they want badly enough." He said President Eisenhower is learning, as did Presidents Coolidge, Hoover and Roosevelt, that economy drives are relatively futile when it comes to veterans benefit funds.

The strength of the veterans lobby comes from several factors. First is its size. Membership in the four major groups and the dozen or so smaller ones generally has been growing year by year. This membership is not concentrated in any geographical region; rather it includes the majority of neighborhoods, towns and cities over the nation.

This community membership gives the veterans bloc a grass roots force which is probably unequalled by any other lobby in the nation. This is amplified by the close-knit organization of each top vets' group.

As of mid-June, a majority of the Senate (64) and House (245) were veterans. (For charts showing Congressmen who are veterans, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 244-6. Note: Two Representatives sworn in since CQ printed this listing Feb. 20 are veterans: William M. Tuck, D, Va., Fifth District; and Robert T. Ashmore, D, S.C., First District.) Many belong to veterans groups--the Legion alone claims 287 members in Congress.

From large membership come dues, and from dues comes financial strength. Spending statements of the various organizations indicate that the veterans bloc is among the best-financed of the organizations active on legislation.

A further factor in the veteran bloc's strength is the top-flight ability of some of its lobbyists. More than 25 of them are registered under the law. Most of these men are old hands on the Hill and well acquainted with key Congressmen. At least one, Ketchum of VFW, is an politician himself.

### WIDESPREAD SUPPORT

Finally, there is an element which vet leaders term their "intangible strength." It's primarily psychological consisting of the sympathy and support which veterans often enjoy among the rest of the civilian population.

"A lot of times, we don't have to worry about pushing a letter-writing drive, once it's started," said one leader. "We just sit back and let our friends and neighbors do the rest."

Differences exist among the major organizations. Most of these arise from the different objectives for which each was formed. The Legion, for example, was

organized to represent all veterans, regardless of the conflict in which they participated, or whether they saw overseas service.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, on the other hand, represents only veterans with overseas service. The fields of specialization of the other two leading groups -- Disabled American Veterans and American Veterans of World War II -- are indicated by their names.

### American Legion

In 1919, a group of Allied Expeditionary Force soldiers got together in Paris and started a fraternal organization. They called it the American Legion. Today, the Legion is the biggest veterans group, with nearly three million members. It is also, according to some Congressmen, the most active and effective in the lobby field. Last year, it was among the top lobby spenders, with reported expenditures of \$106,235.09.

Rated by Elmo Roper's poll as the top group in America when it comes to swaying votes, the Legion claims to have the most impressive record of legislative accomplishments of any veterans organization. Legion officials say that in the twenties, their group spearheaded the drive to set up a veterans committee in the House; that in 1943 its legislative department drafted the GI Bill of Rights, more recently has prepared numerous other bills.

This legislative unit is headed by a veteran of World War I named Miles D. Kennedy. An ex-New Yorker who ran his own law firm, Kennedy joined the Legion's Washington office in 1950.

Kennedy is assisted by Clarence Olson, a Montana veteran of both world wars. Like Kennedy, Olson is registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

"All credit for our legislative victories goes to our boys and women in the field," says Kennedy. "They do a terrific organizing and writing job."

### WIRES, LETTERS, CALLS

The sort of "terrific" job the Legion can do was demonstrated during the fights over veterans preference and appropriations. In both, Legion officials and members appealed to every member of the House by wire and letter. Many "fruitful" personal contacts and phone calls were made.

A key figure in these battles, and in other major legislative engagements, is the Legion's National Commander, Lewis K. Gough. When the Eisenhower Administration proposed a reduction of about \$279 million from the Truman budget request for the VA, Gough made a trip to Washington.

He arranged a telephone "conference call" to Legion field directors in all parts of the nation. This "got the ball rolling at the grass roots," according to Legion officials. Gough then personally contacted Congressmen, VA officials, and the President, in an effort to convince them the proposed cuts would be injurious to veterans.

The 44-year-old Navy veteran later traveled around the country, making public speeches on the proposed cuts. Simultaneously, the Legion used its three communications

arms -- the public relations department, the American Legion Magazine and the national rehabilitation commission -- to alert veterans and their families.

Not all of the Legion's efforts are devoted to legislative battles. In its Indianapolis headquarters are departments which work to promote Legion goals of bringing Americans "back to God," informing school children and citizens concerning the "real principles of Americanism," and combating communism.

One of the least known, and, in the opinion of Legion officials, most important activities of the group, is the child welfare program, under which about 50,000 volunteers work to assure care and protection for children of needy and disabled veterans.

Playing an important part in all of these programs is the women's auxiliary of the Legion, with its more than 975,000 members.

Policies for Legion programs are set by elected delegates from the various departments assembled in national convention. Interim policy body is the National Executive Committee, which meets twice annually, enabling the Legion to deal with issues arising between conventions.

### 1953 PROGRAM

The legislative course set by these officials for 1953 includes:

Opposition to federal aid to education; support of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act; a Constitutional amendment to limit the power of Congress to levy and collect taxes; increases in pensions and compensations.

Like all big families, the Legion has its internal squabbles. There is frequently division within the ranks over national policy. However, there is seldom mutiny.

### VFW

The VFW is prepared for Senate battles, if they come, over appropriations and veterans preference. Formed in 1899, it is the oldest of the larger veterans organizations.

Considerably smaller in size than the Legion (VFW's membership totals 1,250,000 veterans), VFW nevertheless has adherents who claim that it is the most effective lobby in Washington. They ascribe this to two factors: VFW's unusual legislative organization, and the man who carries the ball in Washington, Omar B. Ketchum.

VFW supporters point to the speed and vigor with which the group marshaled its forces against the threatened VA appropriations cut. National Commander James W. Cothran immediately ordered commanders of the organization's 10,000 posts to call emergency meetings on the issue. A similar order went out to VFW's women's auxiliary.

Resolutions were drawn up by the posts demanding action by VFW to guarantee adequate funds for the VA; whereupon the group swung its heavy legislative artillery into action.

This consists of a national legislative department, with local units in every Congressional district in the

nation. These units, headed by a chairman and vice chairman, were alerted.

"Within minutes they had contacted our women members, and every key veteran in their community," says Ketchum. "Within 26 hours they had contacted the Congressman from their district, and within 48 hours the Congressman was being flooded with mail from members of the community."

Simultaneously, Ketchum was talking to key Congressmen and government officials. He carefully followed the progress of the mail barrage.

#### POLITICAL VETERAN

Ketchum is a 54-year-old Kansan with 12 years of Washington experience. A Democrat, Ketchum for two terms was mayor of Topeka (1931-35) in a strong Republican state. In 1934 he was defeated by Alf Landon for the governorship. Two years later, he lost the Senate race to Arthur Capper.

A frank-spoken veteran of World War I ("they can call us treasury-raiders, bums and morons, but we'll keep on fighting for the veteran"), Ketchum is a friend of many Members of the Senate and House.

Before Ketchum came to Washington, VFW had sparkplugged the drive to obtain cash payment of the bonus to World War I vets (it was issued originally as a certificate payable after 20 years).

Under his direction, the organization led the battle to put over terminal leave pay for enlisted personnel in World War II, then, later, for cash payment of this. It also played a prominent role in enactment of the World War II insurance program and in passage of a GI Bill for Korean veterans.

"VFW is more of a scrapper than the other veterans groups," a Congressman told CQ. "It has no inhibitions. Its leadership is made up of men who are 'little guys' in their communities...They have nothing to lose from having mud slung at them."

VFW's present leader, James W. Cothran, is a lawyer from Bishopville, S.C.

According to Ketchum, the majority of VFW members "are probably Democrats."

In addition to its legislative office in Washington and the local committees in each Congressional district, the group maintains a representative to work with each state legislature.

#### CONVENTION SETS POLICIES

VFW legislative policies are formed in much the same manner as those of the Legion -- by annual convention, and an interim National Executive Committee.

In the organization's headquarters building in Kansas City, Mo., VFW maintains its own Americanism division, along with an active rehabilitation service which helps veterans to obtain government insurance, hospitalization, vocational training and other benefits.

Community service work is one of the top VFW projects. In 1952, VFW had over 175,000 such projects, devoted largely to community welfare work for the underprivileged.

Under its child welfare program, a home is maintained at Eaton Rapids, Mich., for children whose veteran fathers are dead or totally disabled.

"At all levels of our organization we combat Communism, Fascism, and all other Un-American influences," says Mark Kinsey, Americanism Director.

As members, VFW boasts more than 100 Congressmen, many state governors and numerous state, county and municipal officials.

Although VFW did not file a report of its legislative spending last year, Ketchum reported that he spent \$3,000 for legislative purposes.

#### DAV

Another group active in the current battle against reductions in the budget for the veterans' hospital and medical care is Disabled American Veterans. The organization has perhaps a greater stake in this particular issue than any other veterans group.

A major program of DAV is its claims service, under which disabled veterans are assisted in getting pensions, compensation and other benefits.

During the three decades that it has been in existence, DAV has built a strong core of support among disabled veterans of both world wars. This is reflected by the flow of letters to Congress from hospitals and homes in recent weeks, protesting any cut in hospital and medical funds and signed by ailing vets.

DAV has legislative representatives in most states. Relations with Congress are handled by a former official of the American Legion, Frank Sullivan.

Officials in DAV's Cincinnati headquarters direct its various programs, designed to assist disabled veterans in obtaining employment and civil service preference; adequate housing, medical treatment and hospitalization; and "all other benefits to which they're entitled under law."

Local unit of DAV in each state is the chapter (rather than the post, as in the Legion and VFW). There are 1,700 of these. Policies are made in annual convention.

Floyd L. Ming, a contractor and county supervisor in Kern County, Bakersfield, Calif., is present national commander of DAV. Ming is an ex-Seabee.

Last year, according to reports filed under the law, DAV spent \$20,964.13 on legislative activities designed to guarantee disabled veterans benefits.

#### Amvets

Youngest of the larger groups fighting for the veteran during the current session, is American Veterans of World War II. Organized in 1944, it has 100,000 members located in posts in every state, and overseas, together with an increasingly vigorous legislative set-up. (Last year Amvets spent approximately \$5,000 for legislative purposes.)

**Amvets' officers are younger than those of most of the other organizations. Its national commander is a 37-year-old attorney and ex-naval commander named Marshall E. Miller. Amvet legislative activities are directed by Rufus Wilson, a Marine Corps veteran who was active in organizing the group.**

Amvets differs with other major veterans groups on certain "economy" issues. Its officers feel that government spending on hospitalization and medical care can be reduced somewhat without curtailing basic benefits.

The organization currently is seeking restrictions in dental care provided to veterans. Its officials are studying possibilities of effecting further economies by requiring insurance companies to bear part of the cost burden incurred by insured veterans. They are seeking certain economies in administration of veterans programs. And they would like to see a "tighter" policy adopted on non-service-connected hospitalization.

Amvets currently is supporting legislation concerning a vote for 18-year-olds; the Korean GI Bill; civil defense; a veterans committee in the Senate; and UMT.

### Other Groups

Several other veterans organizations, with paid lobbyists in Washington, are in the thick of the current fights. They include:

American Veterans Committee; Disabled Emergency Officers of the World Wars; Fleet Reserve Association; Regular Veterans Association; and the Retired Officers Association.

### VA ADVISORS

Among the men who play key roles in the operation of the Veterans Administration programs are:

Harold V. Sterling, deputy administrator and acting chief of VA until a new Administrator is named to succeed Gray, who resigned effective June 30. Sterling is a 57-year-old veteran of World War I, who has spent his entire working career in VA and its predecessor groups.

Adm. Joel T. Boone, 64, who directs medical and hospitalization programs for veterans. Former personal physician to Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, Boone opposes "injurious" cuts in funds for these services. He is the holder of a long list of citations, including the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Guy Henry Birdsall, a former grade school teacher and lawyer who has worked as official legislative representative for VA for about two decades. In 1946 he was appointed assistant administrator in charge of legislation. Now 60, Birdsall studies and reports on all legislation affecting veterans, drafts bills, testifies before committees.

E. F. Odum, solicitor for the VA who in his official capacity has much to say about the interpretation of laws. Odum has said that he favors most of the laws in their present form.

Willis Howard, 57-year-old claims administrator, who has been with VA since 1919.

All of these men are veterans.

### The Next Round

The various components of the veterans bloc are optimistic concerning their chances for victory in the present battle over hospital and medical funds. After this fight is over, they will start planning for the second session.

"So far, we've been giving this Administration the benefit of the doubt, so it can have time to get its feet on the ground," says VFW's Ketchum. "But by next session, we'll expect some real action in the field of veterans legislation."

### CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

Speaking to the House before it voted to extend the Mutual Security Act, Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said: "It costs \$590 a year to maintain a Spanish soldier, equipped and ready for action. It costs \$11,000 a year to maintain an American soldier. It costs \$570 a year to equip a Turkish soldier..." (Congressional Record, p. 7110.)

In a June 20 speech to the Young Democrats of Oklahoma, Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.) said: "Whenever (President Eisenhower) emerges from...the Executive Wing of the White House...he runs straight into a boom-eranging promise. So the (professionally-written) promises of yesterday haunt the President's premises today. The President...is a prisoner of promises."

Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) wrote in a June 19 newsletter: "In money, we've spent \$101.74 billion in three years on rearmament and the Korean war...in 1941-1943, we spent \$162.77 billion. About 15 per cent of production now goes to war goods. At the peak of World War II, the military 'take' was 45 per cent."

Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) June 25 wrote of the sale of 80,000 tons of peas to three West Coast concerns by the Agriculture Department (CQ Weekly Report, p. 816): "The action is bound to have an effect in depressing other feed prices. Thus, regardless of any irregularities involved, the Department stands accused of undercutting the grain price structure."

Of District of Columbia traffic circles Rep. Allan Oakley Hunter (R Calif.) said in his June 25 newsletter: "For no apparent reason, while autos go around the circle to the right, the streetcars go around to the left. It is all very confusing, but it is the sort of traffic bafflegab which may help the newcomer understand our gobbledegooky government."

In a June 20 newsletter, Rep. Gardner R. Withrow (R Wis.) wrote: "Trygve Lie (former Secretary-General of the UN) collected no less than \$375,000 in salary during a scant seven years. He was also handed \$20,000 in terminal leave and will get a \$10,000-a-year pension for the rest of his life. How much longer are the (American) taxpayers, who dig up more than a third of the money spent by the UN, going to...be duped by these international raiders?"

"There is a lot of difference between the U.S. Steel Corp., a cow and a cotton field -- but when the first raises prices, the last two feel it," wrote Rep. Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. (D Tex.) in a June 25 newsletter. "...mechanized equipment...the farmer buys will remain high. His income decreases (because) cattle sells for as little as three cents a pound...and...the farmer is caught in the squeeze."



## \$90 Billion Since 1940

### HOW MUCH FOREIGN AID?

Economy-minded lawmakers are calling for bigger-than-ever cuts in foreign aid outlays as this annual Congressional debate proceeds.

In the post-war period from July 1, 1945, to the end of 1952, the U.S. spent \$41.034 billion on aid to foreign nations. This brought the total cost of foreign aid during World War II and in the post-war period to \$90.257 billion. Since the Communist invasion of Korea on June 25, 1950, the U.S. has furnished \$12.9 billion in assistance to foreign countries.

Some of the aid that goes to foreign nations comes back to the U.S. in the form of reverse aid or cash repayments. Most foreign aid disbursements are made through grants which are largely outright gifts. But some aid takes the form of credits which are loans or other agreements usually requiring repayment.

Since 1940, \$11.684 billion has been collected on aid debts, \$3.422 billion of it in the post-war period. This brought the net foreign aid spending of the U.S. for the twelve-year period to \$78.573 billion. And, since most of the returns were made in the war years, net foreign aid spending from 1945-52 was brought within \$3 billion of net aid costs during the war years.

#### MOST AID TO EUROPE

The geographic concentration of aid outlays has been in Western Europe, with Great Britain the largest single beneficiary of U.S. foreign aid in both the war and post-war periods.

Korea, which received no aid during World War II, was given \$717 million in gross foreign aid in the 1945-52 period, \$330 million of it after the war began. Foreign aid to Europe has showed a decline due to the decrease in aid to non-western European nations, particularly Russia which has received only \$465 million in post-war aid compared to \$10.776 billion during World War II.

In recent years, there has been a shift in emphasis from aid for recovery to aid for defense. From 1945 to 1952, the U.S. provided foreign nations with \$35 billion in economic aid and about \$6 billion in military assistance. In 1952, however, military aid grants exceeded economic assistance grants for the first time since 1945.

The goods, services and funds sent by the U.S. to foreign nations under the aid programs can be divided into four broad categories. Economic aid ranges from food and farm machinery to transportation equipment, industrial machinery and defense-support items. Military aid consists largely of arms equipment and war materiel. Technical aid is aimed at helping foreign nations by making available U.S. industrial and management procedures and knowledge. Aid for relief and rehabilitation has taken the form of food and clothing.

The keystones of foreign aid policy have been: the lend lease act of 1941 under which the U.S. sent a large amount of aid to World War II allies; establishment of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) in 1943; the European Recovery Program, launched in 1948 by the passage of the Economic Coopera-

#### Foreign Aid Spending

Here is a geographic area breakdown of gross U.S. military and economic foreign aid spending during war and post-war periods.

	(in millions)	
	1940-45	1945-52
Europe . . . . .	\$43,721	\$31,288
Near East & Africa . . . . .	148	448
Asia & Pacific . . . . .	3,269	7,190
American Republics . . . . .	742	941
Canada . . . . .	33	150
International & Unspecified . . . . .	1,310	1,017
Totals . . . . .	\$49,223	\$41,034

#### WARTIME AID

These are the five nations which received the most in foreign aid, military and economic, during World War II (1940-45).

	(in millions)	
United Kingdom . . . . .	---	\$29,052
U.S.S.R. . . . .	---	10,776
France . . . . .	---	2,637
China & Formosa . . . . .	---	1,311
Australia . . . . .	---	905

#### POST-WAR\* ECONOMIC AID

These are the five nations which received the most in foreign aid during the post-war period from 1945:

	(in millions)	
United Kingdom . . . . .	---	\$7,441
France . . . . .	---	5,070
Germany . . . . .	---	3,891
Italy . . . . .	---	2,647
Japan & Ryukyu Islands . . . . .	---	2,414

\*For security reasons, military aid under the mutual-security program is not listed by country.

tion Act; the Point Four program initiated in 1950 for technical aid to underdeveloped areas; and the Mutual Security Act of 1951. Under the 1951 Act the Defense Department disburses military aid and the State Department and Mutual Security Agency are responsible for economic and technical aid programs.

Mr. Truman asked \$7.6 billion for foreign aid in fiscal 1954. President Eisenhower trimmed this to \$5.474 billion and the House reduced the authorization to less than \$5 billion.

#### PRESENT SPENDING PACE

Harold E. Stassen, MSA administrator, has said that current foreign aid spending is at the rate of about \$6 billion annually. For the first quarter of 1951, foreign aid grants and credits totaled \$1.801 billion, according to the Department of Commerce. Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey has estimated that in fiscal 1954 foreign aid spending would reach \$6.5 billion.

## EXECUTIVE ACTIONS

### JOB PROTECTION

Philip Young, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, announced June 22 that President Eisenhower soon will order a study of 134,000 federal jobs, filled without examinations, partly to determine how many should be removed from tenure protection.

Young said veterans involved would retain their job protection rights.

Some of the jobs under study were placed under protection by a 1947 executive order. Young said the order by former President Truman was "unreasonable" because it gave the same protection to those who took no Civil Service examinations as to those who did.

June 23, Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) called for an inquiry into the proposed order by the Senate Civil Service Committee.

April 1, the President stripped job protection rights from top policy-making officials. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 433.)

### JUSTICE REORGANIZATION

The President's Reorganization Plan No. 4, for the Department of Justice, went into effect June 20 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 523). The plan making administrative changes in the Department, established the Deputy Attorney General, instead of the Solicitor General, as second in command. The present Deputy Attorney General is William P. Rogers.

### BERMUDA CONFERENCE

The White House announced June 22 that July 8 had been set as a "target date" for the Bermuda "Big Three" conference. Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Churchill, and a French government representative would attend.

### GOOD WILL TOUR

Dr. Milton Eisenhower, brother of the President and himself president of Pennsylvania State College, left Washington June 23 on a 10-nation, good will tour of South American countries. Eisenhower was accompanied by officials from the Departments of State, Commerce and Treasury.

### STASSEN TRADE PROGRAM

Harold E. Stassen, Mutual Security Administrator, June 21 outlined a program designed to promote world trade. In a major address at the opening congress of the International Junior Chambers of Commerce, Stassen said the plan calls for a major increase in U.S. private capital abroad, some increase in U.S. imports, especially raw materials, and U.S. purchase overseas of "arms and equipment" for mutual security.

### AIR FORCE CUT

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson defended his \$5 billion budget cut in proposed Air Force funds June 22, declaring the "real question" is whether a further cut should be made. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 781.) In a letter to Chairman Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), of the Senate

Military Appropriations Subcommittee, Wilson said Congressional approval of the requested \$11.7 billion new appropriation would mean \$40.2 billion available for the Air Force at the start of fiscal 1954.

### WALKER ACQUITTED

Clovis D. Walker, former director of the cotton branch, Agriculture Department Production and Marketing Administration, was acquitted June 22 in U.S. District Court of conspiring to give secret government information on cotton to Loutfy Mansour, Egyptian cotton dealer. On the basis of testimony before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee May 1 and 2, 1952, Walker and Mansour were indicted Sept. 15.

### CHRISTOFFEL SENTENCED

Harold R. Christoffel June 22 was sentenced in U.S. District Court to 16 months to four years in prison for perjury in telling the House Education and Labor Committee in 1947 that he never had been a Communist. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 418.) The sentence was imposed under the federal perjury law, as ordered by the Supreme Court May 4. Previously he had been sentenced to two to six years under the District of Columbia code, which the Supreme Court said was not the applicable statute.

## CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

### MCCARTHY COMMUNISM TEST

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said June 21 that a witness who invokes the Fifth Amendment to refuse to tell a Congressional committee whether he is a Communist "obviously is a Communist." In a debate on "The American Forum of the Air," McCarthy also criticized Albert Einstein for encouraging reluctant witnesses, and declared that "no one yet...has been afraid to talk in this country" as a result of Congressional investigations.

### URGES NEW PROBE UNIT

Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., (D N.Y.) June 19 introduced a joint resolution (H J Res 282) to consolidate all Congressional investigations of subversion in a 14-member Joint Committee on Subversive Activities, composed of members of the two Judiciary Committees. H J Res 282 is identical to H J Res 259, introduced May 14 by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.). Both have been referred to the Rules Committee, which has not yet considered them.

### ATOMIC ENERGY

Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) June 22 charged the Atomic Energy Commission is "capitulating to the over-zealous demands" of private industry which seeks "special concessions" in atomic affairs. Holifield, a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, told the House that recent policy statements by the Commission, and proposed changes in the law, were contrary to Congressional intent.

### "PAYOFF" REPORT

In a Senate speech June 23, Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) said a 1943 report by an internal revenue agent which made "serious charges of payoffs by racketeers to many public officials" had mysteriously "disappeared."





# weekly roundup of legislation

## Bills Introduced JUNE 17 - 23)

Following are bills introduced in Congress arranged according to subject matter in categories. Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (\*). For more detailed description of how bills introduced are published by CQ and how to check a given bill or a particular Congressman, please see CQ Weekly Report, p. 27.

### Agriculture

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 2183.....6/23/53. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Agriculture.

HALEY (D Fla.) HR 567.....6/19/53. Amend Perishable Agriculture Commodities Act, 1930, to include certain floricultural products in the commodities to which the act applies. Agriculture.

### Appropriations

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S Res 121.....6/23/53. Authorize additional expenditures of \$10,000 by the Appropriations Committee. Rules

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 5805.....6/17/53. Make appropriations for the legislative branch and the judiciary branch for fiscal 1954. Appropriations.

### Education and Welfare

#### EDUCATION

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2168.....6/22/53. Provide for loans to individuals to enable them to obtain a college or university education. Labor.

#### HEALTH & WELFARE

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 2178.....6/23/53. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 re annuity payments in case of death. Labor.

\*SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) S 2199.....6/23/53. Allow state and local governments during major disasters to use or distribute certain surplus equipment and supplies of the federal government. Public Works.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 5826.....6/18/53. Authorize President to donate surplus federal property to individuals in a major-disaster area. Public Works.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 5895.....6/23/53. Amend Social Security Act to provide that those monthly insurance benefits which, under present law, are not payable until age 65 shall hereafter be payable at age 60 in the case of men and at age 55 in the case of women. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 5852.....6/19/53. Similar to Donohue (D Mass.) HR 5826.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 5854.....6/19/53. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit retirement at age 60 and provide for payments of \$95 per month to widows regardless of age. Commerce.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 5855.....6/19/53. Authorize President to make permanent replacements of public facilities and public and private school buildings, damaged or destroyed in a major disaster. Public Works.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 5897.....6/23/53. Amend Social Security Act to provide that, for the purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years in the case of certain disabled individuals. Ways and Means.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) H Res 296.....6/19/53. Authorize the Judiciary Committee to make an investigation of all claims arising out of the explosions at Texas City, Tex. on April 16 and 17, 1947. Rules.

### Foreign Policy

#### ADMINISTRATION -- STATE DEPT.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S Res 120.....6/22/53. Extend until Jan. 31, 1954 the time for reporting the result of the examination and review of the administration of the Trading With the Enemy Act, conducted by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Judiciary.

\*SMITH (R N.J.), Hendrickson (R N.J.) S 2171.....6/23/53. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act re granting of certain Presidential powers in time of emergency. Judiciary.

O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) HR 5896.....6/23/53. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act re granting of certain Presidential powers in time of emergency. Judiciary.

#### IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 5825.....6/18/53. Authorize the issuance of 240,000 special quota immigrant visas to certain Polish war veterans, escapees, German expellees, and nationals of Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands. Judiciary.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 119.....6/18/53. Express sense of Senate in favor of unification of Germany and the holding of free elections throughout the country. Foreign Relations.

CHURCH (R Ill.) H Res 297.....6/22/53. Oppose the admission of Communist China to membership in the U. N. Foreign Affairs.  
GWINN (R N.Y.) H Con Res 121.....6/23/53. Commend President of Korea for action he has taken in freeing North Korean prisoners. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 114.....6/17/53. Express hope for early liberation for the peoples of China. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 115.....6/17/53. Express hope for early liberation for the peoples of Bulgaria. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 116.....6/17/53. Express hope for early liberation for the peoples of Albania. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 117.....6/17/53. Express hope for early liberation for the peoples of Czechoslovakia. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 118.....6/17/53. Express hope for early liberation for the peoples of Hungary. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 119.....6/17/53. Express hope for early liberation for the peoples of Rumania. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 120.....6/17/53. Express hope for early liberation for the peoples of Poland. Foreign Affairs.

SPRINGER (R Ill.) HR 5799.....6/17/53. Provide for the transfer of price-support wheat to Pakistan. Agriculture.

### Military and Veterans

#### ADMINISTRATION -- DEFENSE DEPT.

JACKSON (D Wash.) S 2173.....6/22/53. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to raise the limitation upon the rate of disability retirement pay for certain members of the uniformed services. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2194.....6/23/53. Authorize sale of Army, Navy, and Air Force stores at military establishments to civilian employees of the government. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2195.....6/23/53. Amend National Defense Act to relieve the states from certain liability and accountability re loss, damage, or destruction of property. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2196.....6/23/53. Amend National Defense Act of June 3, 1916 to permit states to organize military forces or cadres thereof other than as parts of their National Guards. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2197.....6/23/53. Amend National Defense Act re system of courts-martial for the National Guard and the Air National Guard not in federal service and not on active state duty. Armed Services.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5794.....6/17/53. Provide that the judges of the Court of Military Appeals shall hold office during good behavior. Armed Services.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 5797.....6/17/53. Amend act of August 7, 1946 to provide for the disposition by the Secretary of the Navy of certain surplus engines, equipment, and material. Armed Services.

#### DEFENSE

CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) HR 5889.....6/23/53. Authorize the establishment of an Inventive Contributions Awards Board within the Department of Defense. Armed Services.

## VETERANS

- LONG (D La.) HR 5878.....6/22/53. Provide more efficient dental care for veterans entitled to receive dental benefits under laws administered by the VA. Veterans.
- PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 5853.....6/19/53. Provide pensions for certain veterans of World War I and their dependents. Veterans.
- ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 5892.....6/23/53. Increase the amount of federal aid to state or territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers, sailors, and airmen of the U. S. Veterans.
- ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 5893.....6/23/53. Liberalize procedures re furnishing medical and hospital care to persons retired from the armed forces. Veterans.
- SELDEN (D Ala.) HR 5798.....6/17/53. Amend existing law to provide for the automatic renewal of expiring 5-year-level-premium-term policies of government and national service life insurance. Veterans.

## Miscellaneous and Administrative

- FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 2165.....6/22/53. Authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Michigan State College. Civil Service.
- FERGUSON (R Mich.) S J Res 91.....6/22/53. Authorize recognition of one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Michigan State College, the first agricultural college in the U.S. Judiciary.

- PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 5856.....6/19/53. Provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of Columbia University. Civil Service.

## CIVIL SERVICE

- CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2191.....6/23/53. Authorize withholding, upon request from compensation of federal employees, of amounts for the payment of rates and premiums of voluntary prepayment plans and insurance for hospital and medical care. Civil Service.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S 2167.....6/22/53. Amend P. L. 410, 78th Congress re compensation for overtime, Sunday, and holiday work of employees of the U. S. Public Health Service, Foreign Quarantine Division. Labor.

- FULTON (R Pa.) HR 5863.....6/19/53. Provide for credit, upon retirement of an officer or employee from government service, to the individual account of such officer or employee in the civil service retirement and disability fund, of a sum representing compensation for accumulated and current accrued sick leave. Civil Service.

## CONGRESS

- SMITH (R Maine) S 2175.....6/22/53. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 re retirement of employees in the legislative branch.

## CONSTITUTION -- CIVIL RIGHTS

- REED (R Ill.) H J Res 280.....6/17/53. Amend Constitution re legal effect of certain treaties and executive agreements. Judiciary.

## CRIME, COURTS & PRISONS

- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2193.....6/23/53. Amend title 28, U. S. Code to permanently exclude claims arising out of combatant activities from the Federal Tort Claims Act and the jurisdiction of the U. S. District Courts. Judiciary.

- CHELF (D Ky.) HR 5824.....6/18/53. Repeal title 28, section 1851 (b), U. S. Code, the section re power of any individual member of the Supreme Court. Judiciary.
- CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) HR 5846.....6/19/53. Allow granting of divorces from certain members of armed forces who are carried on official records as deserters. Armed Services.
- CURTIS (R Mass.) HR 5859.....6/19/53. Amend title 28, U. S. Code to limit the power of Justices of the Supreme Court in granting stays of execution re sentences of death. Judiciary.
- REED (R Ill.) HR 5802.....6/17/53. Amend title 28, U. S. Code, re official stations of justices and judges. Judiciary.
- REED (R Ill.) HR 5883.....6/22/53. Amend title 28 U. S. Code, to permanently exclude claims arising out of combatant activities from the Federal Tort Claims Act and the jurisdiction of the U. S. district courts. Judiciary.
- WHEELER (D Ga.) H Res 290.....6/17/53. Impeach William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. Judiciary.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 2172.....6/22/53. Amend act regulating practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia. D. C.

- JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 5891.....6/23/53. Make provisions to remove any segregation of persons, on account of race, color, or creed in the District of Columbia. D. C.
- McMILLAN (D S.C.) H J Res 279.....6/17/53. Amend District of Columbia Traffic Acts re increasing the scope of certain provisions. D. C.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

- CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 2154.....6/18/53. Authorize extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of the patent owner in the armed forces or by production controls. Judiciary.

- CONDON (D Calif.) HR 5845.....6/19/53. Put into effect certain provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1953, reorganizing Defense Department. Government Operations.
- CONDON (D Calif.) H Res 295.....6/19/53. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 6, re Defense Department, Government Operations.
- MERROW (R N.H.) HR 5795.....6/17/53. Provide for a reduced rate of postage on manuscripts of authors. Civil Service.
- REED (R Ill.) HR 5801.....6/17/53. Provide that U. S. commissioners who are required to devote full time to the duties of the office may be allowed their necessary office expenses. Judiciary.
- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 5860.....6/19/53. Establish postal rate-making procedure in the Post Office Department. Civil Service.

## INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

- HOEY (D N.C.) S 2163.....6/18/53. Authorize conveyance to State of North Carolina of certain lands and improvements constituting the U. S. cottonfield station located near Statesville, N. C. Agriculture.
- MUNDT (R S.D.) S 2170.....6/22/53. Promote the rehabilitation of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of Indians and better utilization of the resources of the Sisseton Reservation. Interior.
- THYE (R Minn.) S 2153.....6/18/53. Authorize the transfer of certain property to the State of Minnesota. Interior.

- ANDERSEN (R Minn.) HR 5834.....6/18/53. Include in certain sections of act of June 18, 1934, the Mdewakanton and Wahpekute Sioux Indians of the State of Minnesota. Interior.
- BERRY (R S.D.) HR 5806.....6/17/53. Authorize issuance of trust patents in lieu of land-use exchange assignments issued on the Rosebud Sioux Reservation. Interior.
- COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 5888.....6/23/53. Authorize transfer of certain lands to the State of North Carolina. Agriculture.
- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 5830.....6/18/53. Withdraw and restore to its previous status under the control of Hawaii certain land at Kaakaukukul, Honolulu, Oahu, T. H. Interior.
- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 5831.....6/18/53. Enable the Hawaiian Homes Commission of the Territory of Hawaii to exchange available lands as designated by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, for other public lands. Interior.
- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 5832.....6/18/53. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act re purchase and leasing of lands. Interior.
- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 5833.....6/18/53. Authorize the Commissioner of Public Lands of Hawaii to exchange certain public lands for private lands of equal value required for school purposes. Interior.
- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 5850.....6/19/53. Provide for the return of certain lands, acquired by Hawaii and by the several counties including the city and county of Honolulu, by gift. Interior.
- HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 5827.....6/18/53. Confer jurisdiction upon the Indian Claims Commission to hear and determine the claims of the Pottawatome Indians. Interior.
- HOSMER (R Calif.) HR 5828.....6/18/53. Provide recognition as veterans of the Indian wars for persons who took part in the capture of the Ute Indians in 1906. Veterans.
- HYDE (R Md.) HR 5804.....6/17/53. Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant easements for rights-of-way through, over, and under the parkway land along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and to authorize an exchange of lands with other federal departments and agencies. Interior.
- LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 5879.....6/22/53. Promote the rehabilitation of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of Indians and better utilization of the resources of the Sisseton Reservation. Interior.
- SAYLOR (R Pa.) (by request) HR 5835.....6/18/53. Revise the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of U. S. re establishment of Constitutional government with certain inalienable rights. Interior.

WEICHEL (R Ohio) (by request) HR 5861.....6/19/53. Amend act of July 8, 1937 authorizing cash relief for certain employees of the Canal Zone Government. Merchant Marine.

WEICHEL (R Ohio) (by request) HR 5862.....6/19/53. Authorize the Panama Canal Company to transfer the Canal Zone Corrosion Laboratory to the Department of the Navy. Merchant Marine.

#### INTERNAL SECURITY

KEARNS (R Pa.) H Res 294.....6/18/53. Authorize the Un-American Activities Committee to investigate the sponsorship of the migration of large numbers of people protesting the scheduled execution of the Rosenbergs on June 18, 1953. Rules.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) H J Res 282.....6/19/53. Establish a Joint Committee on Subversive Activities. Rules

#### Taxes and Economic Policy

##### BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

BEALL (R Md.) S 2180.....6/23/53. Authorize the Federal National Mortgage Association to exchange mortgages held by it for government bonds. Banking and Currency.

BATES (R Mass.) HR 5829.....6/18/53. Further encourage the distribution of fishery products. Merchant Marine.

BISHOP (R Ill.) HR 5858.....6/19/53. Authorize the adoption of a certain rule re broadcasting or telecasting of professional baseball exhibitions in interstate commerce. Commerce.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 5846.....6/19/53. Affirm purpose of Congress in anti-trust laws and aid in the fair and effective administration and enforcement thereof. Judiciary.

##### PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 5876.....6/22/53. Provide for the construction of flood-control and hydroelectric dams on the Red Lake River, Minn. Public Works.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 5857.....6/19/53. Provide for the construction of a highway and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley. Public Works.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 5800.....6/17/53. Provide for the improvement of the Tchefuncta River, La. Public Works.

WAMPLER (R Va.) HR 5803.....6/17/53. Authorize an emergency appropriation for the purpose of erecting in Abingdon, Va. a post office and court house building. Public Works.

##### TAXES & TARIFFS

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2156.....6/18/53. Permit deduction for income tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by working mothers in providing care for their children while they are at work. Finance.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 2164.....6/18/53. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to establish the Foreign Trade Authority to replace the U. S. Tariff Commission. Finance.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S J Res 90.....6/18/53. Make provisions re legal limits within which the import tax applicable to crude petroleum and residual fuel oil may be increased or decreased by the President. Finance.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 5823.....6/18/53. Make provisions re legal limits within which the import tax applicable to crude petroleum and residual fuel oil may be increased or decreased by the President. Ways and Means.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) H J Res 281.....6/19/53. Similar to Bailey (D W.Va.) HR 5823.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5890.....6/23/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide a deduction for certain expenses paid by a taxpayer for the education of his children. Ways and Means.

HUNTER (R Calif.) HR 5849.....6/19/53. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to encourage the domestic production of wool as a critical and strategic defense material. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 5877.....6/22/53. Amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and related laws. Ways and Means.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 5898.....6/23/53. Extend until Dec. 31, 1953, the period in which excess-profits tax shall be effective. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 5851.....6/19/53. Increase personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer for himself and his spouse, and additional exemptions for old age or blindness from \$600 to \$1000, and exemption for a dependent from \$600 to \$700. Ways and Means.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 5882.....6/22/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow certain deductions for expenses incurred and interest accrued. Ways and Means.

OAKMAN (R Mich.) HR 5796.....6/17/53. Amend Bankruptcy Act to make tax liens of States and their subdivisions valid against trustees in bankruptcy. Judiciary.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 5899.....6/23/53. Similar to Kean (R N.J.) HR 5898.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 5880.....6/22/53. Make provisions re the tax treatment to be afforded under Internal Revenue Code in certain cases involving the sale, exchange, or conversion of land with unharvested crops thereon. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 5894.....6/23/53. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 and certain other provisions of law to provide adequate protection for American workers, miners, farmers, and producers. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 5881.....6/22/53. Repeal the manufacturers excise tax on rebuilt automotive parts and accessories. Ways and Means.

#### Bills Acted On JUNE 17 - 23

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. Summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after ten days, unless he vetoes.

#### Sent to President

HR 1434. Provide that membership in the American War Mothers shall be extended to those mothers whose sons and daughters served in the Korean conflict or any subsequent war involving the U. S. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.). House Judiciary reported April 30. Passed House on consent calendar May 19. Senate Judiciary reported June 8. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18.

S 2032. Modernize the charter of the Washington Gas Light Co. BEALL (R Md.), BUTLER (R Md.), BYRD (D Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 8. Passed House amended June 22. Senate concurred in house amendments June 23.

HR 2113. Amend act incorporating the American Legion to redefine the powers of said corporation, right to use of the name "The American Legion" and "American Legion". LECOMPTÉ (R Iowa). House Judiciary reported April 14. Passed House on consent calendar April 20. Senate Judiciary reported June 8. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18.

HR 2347. Permit the continued exercise until six months after termination of the national emergency of certain powers re preferences or priorities in transportation of traffic under sections of Interstate Commerce Act. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 25. Passed House on consent calendar April 13. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 27. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar June 8. House agreed to Senate amendment June 19.

HR 2456. Authorize the President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 7. Passed House on consent calendar May 19. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 10. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18.

HR 4126. Continue the effectiveness of the war-risk and detention benefits for federal employees until July 1, 1954. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported May 27. Passed House on consent calendar June 2. Passed Senate after text of S 1458 was substituted June 22.

HR 4233. Provide for naturalization of persons serving in the U. S. armed forces after June 24, 1950. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported March 30. Passed House April 1. Passed Senate, with text of S. 1759 substituted, June 16. House agreed to Senate amendments June 22.

HR 5069. Prohibit the introduction or movement in interstate commerce of flammable fabrics. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 14. Passed House June 3. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18.

HR 5312. Provide for more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in the District of Columbia. TALLE (R Iowa). House District of Columbia reported June 4. Passed House June 6. Passed Senate, with text of S 1946 substituted June 16. House agreed to Senate amendment June 17.

#### Senate Bills and Resolutions

##### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 631. Permit veterans to delay their training under the Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952 in order to perform services as missionaries.



BENNETT (R Utah) and WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18.

- S 967. Extend the duration of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act until 1960. TAFT (R Ohio) and HILL (D Ala.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18.
- S 977. Make certain amendments in the National Science Foundation Act, re quorums and open authorization of funds. SMITH (R N.J.) and AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18.
- S 1061. Provide authority for temporary economic controls. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 10. Passed Senate May 19. House Banking and Currency reported June 6. Passed Senate amended June 9. House adopted conference report June 17. Senate rejected conference report, 42-47, June 22.
- S 1458. Continue the effectiveness of the act of December 2, 1942, as amended and the act of July 28, 1945, re war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1954. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 18. Senate substituted text for that of HR 4126, June 22.
- S 1492. Provide for appointment or retention of female reservists with dependent children. HENDRICKSON (R N.J.). Senate Armed Services reported June 10. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18.
- S 1515. Grant consent of Congress for certain Western states to enter into a compact re higher education. HUNT (D Wyo.) and other Senators. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18.
- S 1665. Amend the Federal Credit Union Act re declaration of dividends to members. BEALL (R Md.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18.
- S 1664. Facilitate civil-service appointment of persons who lost opportunity therefor due to service in the Armed Forces after June 30, 1950. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18.
- S 1839. Provide that an agent or solicitor may be licensed to solicit accident and health insurance in D. C. without taking prescribed examination if licensed under the Life Insurance Act. PAYNE (R Maine). Senate District of Columbia reported June 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 8. House District of Columbia reported June 18. Passed House amended June 22.
- S 2033. Make certain provisions re the labeling of foreign-produced trout. DWORSHAK (R Idaho). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18.
- S 2097. Increase to \$33 million the authorization of appropriations for the construction of the Elklutna, Alaska, project. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 10. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18.
- S 2112. Provide for the transfer of price-support wheat to Pakistan. AIKEN (R Vt.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.), SMITH (R N.J.), TAFT (R Ohio). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 11. Senate adopted June 16. House substituted text of HR 5659, June 23.
- S J Res 3. Propose an amendment to the Constitution re the taking of private property. MCCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 8. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18.
- S J Res 37. Authorize the erection of a memorial to Sara Louisa Rittenhouse in Montrose Park, D. C. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 10. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 719. Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between certain Alaska ports and between those ports and continental U. S. for a limited period of time. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 30. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 17.
- S 848. Prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies. KILGORE (D W.Va.) and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported June 18.
- S 1078. Authorize use of certificates by Armed Forces Officers in connection with certain pay and allowance accounts of military and civilian personnel. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported March 13. Passed Senate March 18. House Armed Services reported June 23.
- S 1082. Approve a conveyance of certain real property from the city of Charleston, S. C., to the South Carolina State Ports authority. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 30. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 17.
- S 1376. Extend the provisions of the National Housing Act re housing to veterans who served not only during World War II but also prior to such date thereafter as the President shall determine. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 1. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Banking and Currency reported June 18.
- S 1569. Amend the Independent Offices Appropriations Act of 1953 to provide for investigation by the Civil Service Commission in lieu of the FBI of persons receiving Atomic Energy Commission Fellowships. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 18.

S 1644. Make certain provisions re rank of U. S. Military Academy band leader. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). House Armed Services reported May 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21. House Armed Services reported June 23.

- S 1806. Amend the Navy ration statute to provide for the serving of oleo-margarine or margarine. STENNIS (D Miss.), GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Armed Services reported June 18.
- S 2103. Amend the National Housing Act and other laws relating to housing. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 23.
- S 2128. Extend the mutual security program for fiscal 1954 and authorize funds therefor. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 13. Senate Armed Services reported June 18.
- S 2175. Make certain provisions re retirement of employees in the legislative branch. SMITH (R Maine.). Senate Government Operations reported June 22.
- S Res 121. Authorize expenditure of \$10,000 by the Senate Appropriations Committee. BRIDGES (R N.H.). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 23. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration June 23.

#### House Bills and Resolutions

##### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 2236. Provide for the establishment of a commission on area problems of the greater Washington metropolitan area. BROYHILL (R Va.). House District of Columbia reported June 18. Passed House June 22.
- HR 2557. Extend title II of First War Powers Act re Presidential contract authority. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported June 15. Passed House June 17.
- HR 2582. Impose more stringent regulations on the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia. BARRETT (R Wyo.). House District of Columbia reported June 18. Passed House June 22.
- HR 4654. Provide for exemption from the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 of certain officers in the executive branch of the government. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 22. Passed House April 30. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 19. Passed Senate amended May 26. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 28. Senate adopted conference report June 23.
- HR 5659. Provide for transfer of 1 million tons of wheat to Pakistan. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported June 16. Passed House 310-75, June 23, and text substituted for that of S 2112.
- HR 5690. Second Independent Offices Appropriations for fiscal 1954. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House Appropriations reported June 11, authorizing \$5,284 billion. Passed House, 397-2, June 18.
- HR 5710. Authorize funds for the Mutual Security Agency for fiscal 1954. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 16. Passed House 280-108, June 19.
- HR 5805. Make appropriations for the legislative and the judiciary branch for fiscal 1954. HORAN (R Wash.). House Appropriations reported June 17. Passed House providing \$80,686,540, June 22.
- H Res 279. Direct the Secretary of the Army to furnish to the House of Representatives information about the effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions. ROGERS (R Mass.). House Armed Services reported adversely, June 23. House tabled June 23.
- H Res 281. Direct Secretary of the Navy to furnish to the House of Representatives information about the effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions. ROGERS (R Mass.). House Armed Services reported adversely, June 23. House tabled June 23.
- H Res 282. Direct the Secretary of the Air Force to furnish to the House of Representatives information about the effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions. ROGERS (R Mass.). House Armed Services reported adversely June 23. House tabled June 23.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 116. Prohibit the transportation of fireworks into any state in which the sale of such fireworks is prohibited. CHURCH (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported June 22.
- HR 2234. Amend rules for the prevention of collisions on certain inland waters of the U. S. BOYKIN (D Ala.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 17.
- HR 2272. Authorize the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to publish official registers. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported June 23.
- HR 4823. Convey by quitclaim deed certain land to the State of Texas. RAYBURN (D Tex.). House Public Works reported May 21. Passed House on consent calendar June 2. Senate Public Works reported June 22.
- HR 4828. Appropriate money for the Department of Interior during fiscal 1954. JENSEN (R Iowa). House Appropriations reported April 23. Passed House April 28. Senate Appropriations reported June 18.
- HR 4978. Repeal the act of September 30, 1950, authorizing the transfer to the State of Iowa of Fort Des Moines, Iowa. CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa). House Public Works reported May 20. Passed House on consent calendar, June 2. Senate Public Works reported June 22.
- HR 5258. Authorize the sale of Army, Navy, and Air Force stores at military establishment to civilian government employees. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported June 23.
- HR 5376. Make appropriations for the Department of the Army civil functions for fiscal 1954. DAVIS (R Wis.). House Appropriations

reported May 23. Passed House providing \$416,391,600 May 27. Senate Appropriations reported June 23.

HR 5419. Extend the duration of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act. HARRIS (D Ark.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 17.

HR 5706. Make certain provisions re civil service appointments and related benefits for returning veterans. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 19.

HR 5728. Authorize the disposal of government-owned rubber-producing facilities. SHAFER (R Mich.). House Armed Services reported June 17.

HR 5845. Put into effect certain provisions of Presidential Reorganization Plan No. 6 re reorganization of the Defense Department. CONDON (D Calif.). House Government Operations reported June 22.

H J Res 264. Provide for the taking effect of Presidential Reorganization Plan No. 6 re reorganization of the Defense Department. HOFFMAN (R Mich.). House Government Operations reported June 22.

H Res 280. Inquire into the effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions. ROGERS (R Mass.). House Armed Services reported June 23.

### POSTAL RATE HIKES

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield asked Congress June 25 to permit increased postal rates that would bring in \$240,625,000 more each year to the Post Office Department. The fiscal 1954 deficit of the Department has been estimated by the Senate Appropriations Committee as \$597 million (CQ Weekly Report, p. 773).

Mail rates which would be hiked under Summerfield's plan would include:

First class letters -- up to four cents, bringing in an additional \$150 million

Air mail -- up to seven cents, adding \$15 million

Second class mail -- raised to bring in \$20 million more

Third class (bulk mailing) -- increased to produce \$52 million more in revenue.

### BANK CREDIT

Almost \$6 billion in additional bank credit was made available June 24 by a Federal Reserve Board order reducing the funds member banks are required to hold in reserve. The order, which takes effect July 1, was necessary to meet anticipated "exceptionally heavy demands" for credit by private borrowers and the U.S. Treasury, the Board said.

"No change of the Treasury's sound money policy" was indicated by the Board's order, a Department spokesman said, adding that the Treasury will have to borrow between \$5 and \$6 billion in the first quarter of fiscal 1954. Secretary George M. Humphrey said the Board "acted on its own responsibility but after full consultation with the Treasury." (For "hard money" background, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 719.)

### D. C. SEGREGATION

Rep. Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) filed two petitions June 23 seeking to bring anti-segregation and anti-discrimination bills to the House floor. One bill (HR 169), now before the House District of Columbia Committee, would ban segregation in D.C. schools and public places. The other (HR 170), before the Education and Labor Committee, would prohibit discrimination in employment. To dislodge the bills from the committees, 218 Congressmen's signatures are necessary on the petitions.

Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) introduced a bill (HR 5891), June 23, to ban all racial segregation and discrimination in Washington, D.C.

### UPSET ADONIS CONVICTION

The February, 1953, conviction of gambler Joe Adonis for contempt of the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee in 1951 was overturned by a U.S. Court of Appeals June 24. The court upheld his plea of possible self-incrimination in refusing to say whether he had ever made political contributions. Adonis is currently serving a prison term for gambling violations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 249.)

### FBI PROBE POWERS

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) said June 25 he intends to introduce a bill giving the Justice Department and its Federal Bureau of Investigation greater power to investigate other federal agencies. Under present custom, Williams said, the Department investigates only at the request of another agency. The bill, now being drafted by the Justice Department, stems from Williams' dissatisfaction with alleged irregularities in the Internal Revenue Bureau, the Senator said.

### WILEY CHARGES "SMEAR"

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) said June 24 he had asked the FBI to investigate a "smear attack" which he blamed for adoption of a censure resolution against him by the Wisconsin Republican State Convention. The GOP resolution criticized Wiley's opposition to the Bricker proposal to amend the President's treaty powers.

## TRIP-LEASING PRESSURES

A trucking bill (HR 3203) passed by the House June 24 (see page 836) has stirred considerable activity among pressure groups.

Sponsored by Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.), this measure would amend the Interstate Commerce Act to prohibit the ICC from "regulating the duration of certain leases for use of equipment by motor carriers, and the amount of compensation to be paid for such use."

Behind this wording is the issue of "trip leasing," the system under which a trucker can lease a truck to carry a load to a destination without being responsible for the equipment once the load is discharged. The truck then can be leased by another carrier for the return trip.

Chiefly benefiting from this arrangement are farmers, who rely heavily on itinerant truckers to haul their produce to market.

In hauling farm products, these truckers are not subject to the Motor Carriers Act of 1935, under which trucking rates and hours are regulated by ICC. Farm products are exempt from terms of the Act.

But on the return haul, truckers usually carry non-farm commodities, which makes them subject to the Act's provisions, however short the trip may be.

### "GRASSHOPPER" PROBLEM

ICC officials have long claimed that attempting to regulate truckers on this short-haul basis is, as one official said, "like trying to regulate a bunch of grasshoppers."

In 1951 an ICC order was issued requiring truckers to lease equipment for not less than 30 days. This ban was upheld by the Supreme Court last January.

Farm groups protested the ruling which, they said, impeded "the free movement of trucks" and made it harder to get their produce to market.

Shortly after the Court ruling, Rep. Wolverton introduced his bill which would, in effect, remove the 30-day ban. This touched off the lobby fight.

Letters and wires supporting the bill have come from major farm groups. These letters indicate some labor unions and trucking companies are for the measure, some against. Also opposing it have been ICC officials and the railroads.

During House debate on the bill June 24, Wolverton listed about 50 groups and individuals supporting the measure. These included the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, National Farmers Union, National Livestock Producers Association, National Council of Private Truck Owners, and Reps. Kit Clardy (R Mich.) and John J. Dempsey (D N.M.). Wolverton placed in the Congressional Record letters and telegrams for the bill, taking up most of pages A3847-75 in the June 22 issue.

Railroads have opposed the bill because, as an Association of American Railroads official told CQ, trip-leasing "makes it impossible to establish an accurate schedule of trucking rates, truly competitive with that of the railroads."

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## pressures on congress

### Lobby Registrations

A Washington attorney and former government adviser is among recent registrants under the lobby law. He is Leonard J. Calhoun, who was appointed early this year to serve on a top advisory committee to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of the new Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Calhoun, a frequent registrant under the law, is at present a partner in the firm of Harter and Calhoun. He told CQ his connection with the advisory committee has terminated.

Calhoun was chief of the social security technical staff of the House Ways and Means Committee in the 79th Congress.

He was formerly associated in a law firm with Gerald D. Morgan, one-time employee of the House Labor Committee. Morgan, who is said to have drafted the Hartley version of the Taft-Hartley labor law, is now legislative counsel at the White House.

Firms currently or previously represented by Calhoun include such companies and associations as Avon Products and Beauty Counselors, Inc., both cosmetics makers; Cordage Institute; National Association of Real Estate Boards; and National Tax Equality Association.

Calhoun's and other recent registrations:

PATENT EQUITY ASSOCIATION, INC., 5 Tudor City Place, New York City, N.Y.

Leonard J. Calhoun, whose firm is located in the Washington Building, filed for the Association June 12. He expressed an interest in patent extension legislation.

Calhoun explained to CQ that the group, made up of inventors of various devices, is promoting passage of legislation to "protect and extend" the exclusive rights granted inventors under the patent laws.

Under the Constitution, every inventor is granted exclusive rights to his invention for 17 years. At the end of this period, the invention is made available for public exploitation.

During the last war, Calhoun said, government stop-orders prohibiting manufacture of certain civilian items often prevented an inventor from exploiting his invention. "Nevertheless, this period was counted as part of the 17 years of exclusive rights," the lawyer says.

Bills supported by the Association would extend the period of exclusive rights for inventors affected by these orders, and would guarantee similar extension whenever stop-orders may be issued in the future, said Calhoun.

"Without legislation of this sort, at some time in the future, inventors may fear issuance of stop-orders, and consequently withhold their invention from being patented until the emergency is passed," he added.

Calhoun said his compensation will be "mutually agreed upon" at completion of his services.

MISSOURI RAILROAD COMMITTEE, Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

Morris E. Osburn, an attorney practicing at the same address, registered for the Committee June 17. He said the group will support "legislation considered to be in the interest of railroads and of a sound transportation policy" and will oppose measures which it deems contrary to those interests.

The Committee is composed of representatives of 17 railroads, including, among others, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; Rock Island and Pacific; and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

The Committee seeks what it has described as a national transportation policy designed to "remedy" a situation under which airlines and trucking concerns use subsidized facilities, while railroads must pay for their own.

Osburn stated he will represent the group "on matters of interest pending in Congress." He also works on legislative matters pending in the Illinois legislature. And, he said, he does "other work for the Committee which is in the interest of a sound transportation policy."

Osburn said his compensation is "unknown. I shall divide my retainer by 365 and multiply the product by the number of days devoted to federal legislation," he reported.

ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS, 10 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C.

John J. Marr of 1098 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn., filed June 17. He said that he is interested in all legislation affecting railroad employees. Marr, who is general chairman of ORT, declared he receives no compensation.

SACRAMENTO MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT, 2101 K St., Sacramento, Calif.

James K. Carr, consulting engineer for the District, filed June 15. He explained that the District is a public agency engaged in marketing electric power in Sacramento County. In his work, Carr said, it is necessary for him to consult from time to time with representatives of the Department of Interior, Federal Power Commission, and "other administrative agencies" in Washington, D.C.

Most of these consultations concern Central Valley Project power contracted for by his District, along with "continuing problems" relating to power supply, he added.

"It is anticipated there may be some incidental legislative activities in connection with these negotiations," Carr reported. He said his District is especially interested in the Interior Department Appropriations Bill (HR 4828).

He stated it would be "impossible" to estimate that portion of his salary charged to legislation.

### Right of Petition

"Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for redress of grievances."

—First Amendment, U.S. Constitution





(JUNE 19 - 25)

## political notes

### TRUMAN VISITS "HILL"

Former President Harry S. Truman, back in Washington as a visitor, said June 22 that the Democratic Party is "good and healthy" and prepared to "rescue" the American people from what he termed "special interest" Republicans.

The 69-year-old ex-President side-stepped any direct reference to President Eisenhower's Administration in a press conference. But he said a man who had been in politics 40 years "can not be expected to hold his tongue all the remainder of his life."

In answer to questions as to how he thought the Eisenhower Administration was doing, Truman said: "I'm not in a position to make a statement. I haven't had time to look around. I have an idea I'll be pretty well informed before I leave here..."

Then he said, "I will say this, as I have said all along, that the Republican Party always has been and always will be the party of the special interests. When the welfare of the people is at stake it is the Democratic Party that always comes to their rescue, and it will do that again." This would happen, he predicted, "in 1954, 1956, 1958 and 1960."

Truman, escorted by Acting Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), took his former seat in the Senate June 24 and was greeted with a warm ovation.

He said, as he had in the past, that the "happiest 10 years of my life were spent on the floor of the Senate." He added that the Senate was the "greatest legislative body in the world, with one exception," that was the House. He told the Senators they have the responsibility for the "peace of the world."

### Stevenson in Turkey

Adlai E. Stevenson, unsuccessful Democratic nominee for President in 1952, told a news conference at Istanbul, Turkey, June 22, "I hope and pray that President (Syngman) Rhee has not lost his mind."

Asked his opinion of Korean developments, Stevenson said, "I think we can all understand the depth of his feeling but this is a time when cool heads and sound minds are most important."

### Lehman, Harriman Speak

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), in a Jefferson-Jackson Day speech June 20 in Milwaukee, said he prayed President Eisenhower would "give us at long last the leadership we seek in offering battle to the force of ignorance and inquisition."

The New Yorker, who often has exchanged verbal blows with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said the adherents of "McCarthyism" and communism have the same "tell-tale marks." He said "McCarthyism" threatens civil liberties and "subjects our foreign policy to unbearable strain, frightens our allies and degrades our national prestige and standing abroad."

Averell Harriman, Mutual Security Director under ex-President Truman, charged June 21 that the GOP Administration was weakening U.S. military strength and unity among the nation's allies.

In a speech before the New York Democratic Political Institute, sponsored by the New York Young Democrats, Harriman said Mr. Eisenhower should "take national security out of politics."

### Morse: "Oust GOP"

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) June 22 asked the voters to get rid of the Republicans in 1954 and 1956, declaring that "liberalism in the Republican Party is dead."

The former Republican, who bolted in the 1952 election, criticized President Eisenhower for referring to the Tennessee Valley Authority as "creeping socialism."

Morse, in his Senate speech, said Mr. Eisenhower's remark on TVA should be a strong political weapon for Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), who is up for re-election in 1954.

Morse June 23 predicted a realignment of political parties "in our lifetime." In a speech before the District of Columbia chapter of Amvets, the Oregon Independent said the country has had a "one party system" since 1938, when Republican and Democratic "reactionaries" took control of Congress.

He said the "liberals" in the Democratic Party will become the nucleus of a new party to vie with the "reactionary coalition." He added he knew of no Republican "liberals" except Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.).

### Victory Dinner

Republican National Committee Chairman Leonard W. Hall June 24 said the GOP "just cannot afford" to lose the 1954 Congressional elections. In a speech at an "Eisenhower Victory Dinner" in St. Louis, Hall added the "people wanted a change" last fall. "They saw it in General Eisenhower," he continued, "not necessarily in other members of our party."

### In New York Race

Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) June 24 formally announced his candidacy for the nomination for Mayor of New York City on a "good government, coalition ticket." The natural "element" for the coalition, he said, would be the Republican Party, the Liberal Party, the City Fusion Party and the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee. Javits added he would be willing to withdraw from the race if the coalition desired some other candidate.

### DEFICIT RISES

The federal deficit for fiscal 1953 will be \$8.6 billion, nearly \$3 billion more than had been estimated, Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) told the Senate June 24. Byrd said that fiscal 1953 expenditures will be about \$74.6 billion, while receipts will be about \$66 billion -- \$2.7 billion less than expected.

## HOUSE APPROVES FOREIGN AID

The House June 19 passed its \$4,998,732,500 foreign aid authorization bill (HR 5710) for fiscal 1954 on a 280-108 roll call. (For voting, see chart page 840.)

The House bill is \$476 million below President Eisenhower's \$5,474,000,000 foreign aid request. Former President Truman had asked for \$7.6 billion. No changes were made in the authorization totals recommended by the House Foreign Affairs Committee in its June 16 report (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 777,804).

The bill contains authorizations of \$3,481,523,000 for military aid, \$884 million for mutual defense financing, \$100 million for special weapons planning, \$140,234,500 for technical aid, \$288.4 million for special regional economic aid and \$104,575,000 for multilateral organizations.

The measure also contains a provision to withhold more than \$1 billion in foreign aid to Europe until all European Defense Community treaties are ratified.

The measure only sets the limit on how much Congress can appropriate for foreign aid in fiscal 1954. Actual appropriations for foreign aid will be voted on later.

### CUTS TURNED DOWN

House debate on the authorization bill opened June 18. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 804.) On June 19, the House rejected on a 100-192 teller vote a proposal by Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) to authorize only \$1,750,503,870 in aid for Europe instead of the Committee-recommended \$2,079,689,870. It also beat down amendments to cut out the entire \$216,906,000 military aid authorization for Yugoslavia and to reduce military aid for Yugoslavia by \$100 million.

An amendment, offered by Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) to bar the use of carryover foreign aid funds earmarked for Yugoslavia, also was rejected on a 22-110 standing vote. Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) said the bill has "been cut enough," and Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said further cuts in authorizations would be fatal.

James G. Fulton's (R Pa.) proposal to provide aid funds to any individual nation that ratified the European Defense Community lost on a voice vote. It was the only attempt to modify the provision barring certain aid until the EDC is set up. The House agreed on a 105-58 standing vote to Fulton's proposal to require the use of surplus commodities wherever possible as a substitute for other types of economic aid. But his provision to cut the economic aid authorization to Europe by \$100 million was rejected on a 67-120 standing vote.

Two proposed across-the-board cuts in the bill were defeated. William M. Colmer (D Miss.) suggested placing a \$4.5 billion ceiling on foreign aid authorizations. His amendment was rejected on an 83-104 standing vote. Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) then proposed a 10 per cent cut in each item for each nation, and that too was rejected, on a 102-132 standing and 101-152 teller vote.

Omar Burleson (D Tex.) offered an amendment to postpone appropriation of foreign aid funds until Jan. 1, 1954. He said this would give Congress a chance to wait for clarifying international developments before going ahead with the foreign aid program. But Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) said the proposal was "tantamount to killing" the bill. The Burleson amendment was rejected on a 78-118 standing vote.

The House also rejected on a 31-90 standing and a 67-118 teller vote a proposed elimination of the \$100 million authorization for aid to France in the manufacture of arms and ammunition. Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) sponsor of the proposal, said the U.S. would "pick up the check" for defense contracts left by the French government, and called it a "dangerous" form of aid.

### AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- Require substitute of surplus commodities wherever possible for other forms of economic aid. Standing, 105-58.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- as amended by Burr P. Harrison (D Va.) -- Clarify amendment repealing sections relating to use of \$100 million in counterpart funds to encourage free enterprise. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) -- Reduce by \$329,186,000 authorizations for Portugal, Spain and Yugoslavia. Teller, 100-192.

Fulton -- (substitute for Smith amendment) Reduce military aid authorization for Yugoslavia by \$100 million. Standing, 96-159.

Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) -- (amend Fulton substitute) Cut out entire \$216,906,000 military aid authorization for Yugoslavia. Standing, 100-154.

Fulton -- Provide aid funds to any nation that has ratified the European Defense Community treaty, regardless of lack of ratification by any other nation. Voice.

Smith -- Reduce by \$115 million amount for military aid to Asia and the Pacific. Voice.

E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) -- Reduce economic aid authorization for Europe by \$70 million. Standing, 82-133.

Fulton -- (substitute for Adair amendment) Reduce economic aid to Europe by \$100 million. Standing, 67-120.

Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) -- Delete provision of \$100 million authorization for French manufacture of arms and ammunition. Standing, 31-90, teller, 67-118.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) -- Limit period for terminating the program to 12 months after the expiration of the mutual security program. Standing, 79-94.

Omar Burleson (D Tex.) -- Provide that no foreign aid funds be appropriated until after Jan. 1, 1954, but continue availability of unexpended balances from past appropriations. Standing, 78-118.

Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) -- Cut off carryover aid earmarked for Yugoslavia. Standing, 22-110.

William M. Colmer (D Miss.) -- Place a \$4.5 billion ceiling on the authorizations of foreign aid appropriations for fiscal 1954. Standing, 83-104.

Budge -- (substitute for Colmer amendment) Cut authorizations for each item for each nation by 10 per cent. Standing, 102-132, teller, 101-152.

Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- Authorize \$47.2 million instead of Committee-recommended \$94.4 million for special economic aid to India and Pakistan. Standing, 79-118.

Smith -- Reduce authorization for special weapons by \$50 million. Standing, 48-80.

Albert P. Morano (R Conn.) -- Increase by \$1 million authorization for payment of ocean freight charges on relief shipments. Standing, 55-55.

Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) -- Provide that no nation shall receive any aid that does not permit U.S. technical help in the collection of its taxes. Standing, 52-56.

Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) -- Delete language that Congress favors negotiation of a Pacific Pact for the common defense of free peoples of the Far East, south Asia and the Pacific Ocean area. Voice.

#### URGES EDC COMPROMISE

Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said June 21 he was opposed to the House-approved provision in the foreign aid authorization bill to hold back aid until the European Defense Community treaties were ratified. He proposed a compromise under which the President would be given discretionary power to withhold such aid pending ratification of EDC. "I don't think we should make this a compulsory thing," Taft said.

#### PRESIDENT THANKS VORYS

President Eisenhower June 22 thanked Rep. John M. Vorys (R Ohio) for his "leadership role in obtaining House passage" of the foreign aid authorization bill. In a letter to Vorys, the President said he considers the mutual security program "indispensable."

#### Fund Transfer Powers

Following a closed-door conference June 23 of all GOP Senators, Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) said he urged giving the President unlimited power to transfer foreign aid money from one area to another in fiscal 1954. Wiley added he would sponsor an amendment to that effect when the foreign aid authorization bill reaches the Senate floor. The Senate's bill (S 2128), as reported out of Committee permits the President to transfer up to 10 per cent of the funds allocated to a specific area for a specific program. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 776-7, 812.)

Wiley modified his proposal on June 24, saying his amendment would give the President greater, but not unlimited, transfer powers. He also said he was considering a plan to give the President added power to withhold funds allocated to certain areas. Wiley heads the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which handled the aid bill.

#### LEGISLATIVE-JUDICIARY FUNDS

By voice vote June 22 the House passed the Legislative-Judiciary Appropriation (HR 5805) totaling \$80,686,541. The House upheld all its Appropriations Committee's money recommendations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 812.)

The bill, which now goes to the Senate, carries \$25,315,020 for the House, \$5,968,200 for the Architect of the Capitol and the Botanic Gardens, \$9,323,800 for the Library of Congress, \$13.9 million for the Government Printing Office, and \$26,179,520 for the federal Judiciary.

The House agreed by voice vote to an amendment which would give Members of Congress tax relief by permitting them to deduct as business expense the amount it costs them to live in Washington. Rep. John W. McCormack (D Mass.), sponsor of the amendment said it would "give to Members of Congress, under the tax laws, the same privileges that everybody else has."

Under existing law, enacted in 1952, Members of Congress are allowed deductions up to \$3,000 annually for living expenses in Washington. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 110-112.)

Also agreed to on a 47-20 standing vote was an amendment barring the use of funds in the bill for the purchase or maintenance of an automobile for the Architect of the Capitol.

#### AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- Allow a Member of Congress to deduct from his income tax, as business expense, the cost of living in Washington. Voice.

Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R Mich.) -- Bar purchase or repair of automobile for Architect of the Capitol at government expense. Standing, 47-20.

Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) -- Spell out areas for which certain circuit judges cannot claim subsistence expenses. Voice.

#### WILLIAMS OPPOSES DEDUCTION

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) declared June 23 that the tax deduction amendment to the Legislative-Judiciary Appropriation bill would "permit a Member to be as lavish as he wanted and his deduction easily could exceed his Congressional salary." Williams said he would attempt on the Senate floor, to take the amendment out of the bill.

#### PAKISTAN WHEAT

The Senate June 24 approved and sent to the White House an amended version of its bill (S 2112) to grant up to one million tons of price-support wheat to Pakistan. The Senate originally passed the measure June 16. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 805.)

Approval came after the Senate agreed by voice vote to a House amendment making it clear that the wheat was a gift "from the people of the United States."

#### HOUSE ACTION

The House approved the bill June 23 on a roll call, 310-75, after amending the Senate bill to include the text of the House measure, HR 5659. (For voting, see chart, page 840.)

Before approval, the House rejected a motion for recommitment, by Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.), designed to make Pakistan pay for the shipment of the wheat. The motion was defeated on an 84-175 standing vote. The House also acted on 10 amendments proposed from the floor, rejecting nine.

#### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Alvin F. Weichel (R Ohio) -- Require the transportation of at least half of the wheat in American-flag ships. Voice.

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED

W. R. Poage (D Tex.) -- Require Pakistan to pay costs of ocean transportation of wheat. Voice.

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) -- Require the Commodity Credit Corporation to make available one ton of wheat to needy areas in the U.S. for every 100 tons sent to Pakistan. Standing, 57-69; teller, 58-91.

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) -- Require that the wheat be labeled in containers as a gift from the U.S. Standing, 52-108.

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- Require payment for wheat in strategic minerals and metals. Standing, 31-91.

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Use the term "wheat" throughout the bill, instead of "commodities" or "supplies." Standing, 38-75.

W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) -- Request Red Cross supervision of wheat distribution. Standing, 51-91.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) -- Prevent the sale of any of the wheat by Pakistan. Standing, 65-110.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) -- Substitute 100,000 tons of corn meal for 100,000 tons of wheat. Voice.

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) -- Require Congressional approval of projects financed by counterpart funds derived from sale of wheat. Standing, 52-123.

## ECONOMIC CONTROLS

The Senate June 22 turned down the conference report on the economic controls extension bill (S 1081) by a roll call of 42-27. (For voting, see chart, page 842.)

Three Republicans and one independent joined the solid block of Democrats in voting against the conference report with its provision to create a new Small Business Administration to replace the existing Small Defense Plants Administration.

Voting with the Democrats to reject the report were Republicans William Langer (R N.D.), Milton R. Young (R N.D.), John J. Williams (R Del.) and Wayne Morse (I Ore.).

The controls bill was a cut-to-the-bone extension of the Defense Production Act, due to die June 30. As reported by the Senate-House conferees, the legislation contained the provision, inserted by the House, to set up a permanent Small Business Administration. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 804.)

## SEEKS DEMOCRATIC REASONS

After the vote, Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) moved that Senate conferees be appointed for a new conference with the House. He also moved that the Senate conferees be instructed to attempt to strike out the provision providing for a Small Business Administration and substitute for it the Small Defense Plants Administration, as originally contained in the bill. Both motions carried on voice votes.

Sen. Capehart, who was one of the Senate conferees who had accepted the House provision for a SBA, demanded, prior to the vote, to know why the Democrats opposed establishment of a SBA. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) gave Capehart an answer. He said, "We believe the bill offers only a phony patent medicine. It is Doc Capehart's old Indian herb tonic (and only) supposed to help small business because it says so on the label." Capehart said he resented the inference "that I was a faker."

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) expressed concern that the Eisenhower Administration proposed setting up a permanent lending agency in the government "for the first time in history" at a time when the budget was not balanced.

The Democrats argued that creation of an SBA was a backdoor method of killing the RFC, which the Administration has said would be allowed to die in 1954.

They said that since no Senate hearings had been held on the SBA there was no evidence before the upper chamber as to how it would work. The SBA idea also was attacked as opening the door to a "patronage grab" designed to provide jobs for Republicans in the proposed agency.

John C. Stennis (D Miss.) earlier told the Senate that creation of a "little RFC" was necessary to provide aid to small business enterprises. He said it would not be provided in the SBA proposal.

## CONFEREES MEET

Meeting June 23, Senate-House conferees failed to reach agreement on what form of government agency should be authorized in the Defense Production Act to continue aiding small business. A scheduled conference June 23 was called off.

## TRIP LEASES

The House June 24 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 3203) to nullify an Interstate Commerce Commission order requiring that trip leases of motor vehicles must be for at least a 30-day period. The measure was introduced by Chairman Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

For activity of private organizations on behalf of the bill, see page 831.

The bill was reported favorably by the Committee June 8, with an amendment requiring such regulations as may be necessary to give motor carriers "full control" over their vehicles. This amendment was approved by the House. A floor amendment was turned down.

## AMENDMENT REJECTED

Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.) -- Confine the legalization of trip leasing to movements immediately preceded by movements of exempt products. Standing, 38-136.

## LEAVE RIDER REPEAL

The Senate June 23 approved by voice vote a compromise bill (HR 4654) to repeal the Thomas leave rider, which restricts the use of annual leave by federal employees. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 812.)

Rep. Albert Thomas (D Tex.) sponsored the rider in 1952, as an amendment to the Independent Offices Appropriation for 1953. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 103.)

The bill, as finally agreed on by conferees, would remove Cabinet officers and about 400 other top government officials from the vacation and sick leave system.



## ESPIONAGE PENALTIES

The Senate June 24 by voice vote approved and sent back to the House a bill (HR 3853) to continue during the Korean emergency the wartime penalties for espionage and sabotage. The House approved the bill March 25. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 404.)

The bill would continue the maximum wartime penalties of death, or 30 years' imprisonment. The peacetime penalty cannot be more than 20 years' imprisonment.

The Senate agreed to a committee amendment to allow Congress to terminate the wartime penalties by concurrent resolution. The House version would require Presidential approval of the termination.

## LYON NAME WITHDRAWN

President Eisenhower June 25 withdrew his nomination of Tom Lyon to be director of the Bureau of Mines, on the request of Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay.

John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' Chief, had objected to Lyon's nomination. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 768.)

Lyon appeared June 23 before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and told the group he was drawing an annual pension of \$5,000 from the Anaconda Copper Co., which the company could suspend at any time.

Lyon also declared the federal coal mine safety law—which he would have to administer as head of the Bureau of Mines—"never should have been enacted." He claimed that 99 per cent of all mine accidents were the fault of individual miners. The law, passed by Congress in 1952 (CQ Almanac Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 186-8), gives the federal government power to enforce safety regulations in mines, and to close them down if necessary.

Lyon also testified he did not agree with the President's metal tariff policy, but favored instead a sliding-scale of tariffs to protect U.S. copper, zinc and lead mining.

A June 24 hearing, with Lewis scheduled as a witness, was called off. Three Senate Democrats, Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), Earle C. Clements (Ky.), and Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.) protested the Lyon nomination in view of the \$5,000 pension.

Also June 24, McKay asked the President to withdraw the Lyon nomination. McKay said Lyon himself had requested the action. Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) told newsmen he had advised Lyon to make the request.

## NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower has formally nominated:

Lewis L. Strauss, June 24, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission for a five-year term

Robert B. McLeish, June 25, to be Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration.

## CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:

Raymond Henry Fogler, June 22, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy

Arthur S. Flemming, June 23, as Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization

Louis S. Rothschild, June 24, as a member of the Federal Maritime Board for a term expiring 1956.

## STRAUSS DESIGNATED AEC HEAD

President Eisenhower, June 24, chose Lewis L. Strauss, New York financier, to be chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Strauss was a member of the AEC from its inception in 1946 until 1950, when he returned to private business. He is rear admiral in the U.S. Naval Reserve. Last March, President Eisenhower appointed Strauss as special assistant and adviser on atomic energy.

## RUBBER PLANTS

The House June 25 approved by voice vote a bill (HR 5728) to dispose of the government's synthetic rubber facilities to private industry. The House Armed Services Committee reported the bill June 17. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 812.) (For Senate hearings, see page 847.)

As it passed the House, the bill would create a temporary three-man Commission to negotiate the sale of the 28 facilities by June 1, 1954.

Before passage, the House defeated a motion to recommit by a 58-317 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, page 840.) Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.) offered the motion. He argued that the bill should have a provision giving greater protection to "small" operators in bidding for the plants and should require Congressional approval of all sales contracts.

The House Armed Services Committee reported HR 5728 June 17. (H Rept. 593; CQ Weekly Report, p. 912.)

## WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The House June 25 by voice vote approved a bill (HR 5451) to raise the minimum national acreage allotment for marketing quotas on the 1954 wheat crop. The action was intended to meet the problem of the growing wheat surplus. (For Senate hearings, see page 847.)

If quotas are invoked this year as expected, it will be the first time in 12 years that the government has restricted wheat plantings.

The bill would set allotments at a minimum of 66 million acres. Current plantings are 78 million acres. Existing law provides a minimum of 55 million.

Before passing the bill, the House defeated by a 34-116 standing vote a recommittal motion by Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio), and accepted two amendments.

## CONTINENTAL SHELF

The Senate June 25 passed by voice vote legislation (HR 5134) to give the federal government jurisdiction in submerged lands of the continental shelf seaward of the states' historic boundaries. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 778.)

The action occurred after the Senate substituted the amended text of its own bill (S 1901) for that of the House bill (HR 5134), which the lower chamber passed May 13 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 638.).

## PROVISIONS

The Senate bill would:

Give the federal government 12½ per cent in royalties from oil and gas and 10 per cent from sulphur produced in federally controlled areas of the continental shelf

Authorize the Secretary of Interior to lease the lands and to adopt as federal law civil and criminal laws of abutting states if they do not conflict with federal laws

Dedicate revenues from leased lands to grants-in-aid for education, provided that during the national emergency revenues be used for defense expenditures

Require the Secretary of Interior to submit an annual report to Congress on outer shelf revenues received by the federal government.

## DEBATE REVENUE USE

During debate June 22, Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.), acting Chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, which reported the bill June 15, noted that jurisdiction of the federal government applies to the seabed and subsoil of the outer continental shelf and does not assert "national sovereignty over the ocean."

As debate continued June 23, Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) introduced an amendment, co-authored by Francis Case (R S.D.) to use revenues from mineral resources of the outer shelf for defense expenditures until the national emergency ends, then to distribute them to the schools on the basis of enrollment. Hendrickson said the amendment would prevent federal control of schools.

A substitute to the Hendrickson amendment was offered by Price Daniel (D Tex.). Daniel's proposal would use revenues from leases to the submerged lands of the outer shelf to help pay off the national debt.

June 24 Lister Hill (D Ala.) offered his oil-for-education amendment, co-sponsored by 34 of his colleagues, as an amendment to Daniel's amendment.

It would provide that money from leases on mineral resources be held in a special account to be appropriated for grants-in-aid to education, except that during the national emergency the money should be appropriated for national defense. Hill said, "Some 40 great national organizations endorse the amendment."

Cordon argued there was no provision in Hill's proposal for allocating the money among the states. Hill explained the amendment merely dedicates the money to a cause and Congress can later consider the question of allocation.

The Hill amendment was accepted by a roll-call vote of 45-37, and a motion to reconsider the vote was tabled. Then Daniel's amendment, as altered by the Hill amendment, was agreed to by voice vote. (For roll-call voting, see page 842.)

As the Senate considered the Case-Hendrickson amendment, Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) contended: "We could not hurriedly vote into effect the delusively simple formula (money distribution to schools on basis of population) of the Senator from South Dakota."

The Hendrickson-Case amendment was modified by a proposal of Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) to provide that "Nothing contained in this Act shall...authorize...

the United States to exercise any direction...or control over...any school..."

On a roll-call ballot of 37-42 the Hendrickson-Case amendment was defeated. In effect, this placed the Hill amendment in the bill.

June 25 the Senate adopted an amendment by Russell B. Long (D La.) requiring the Secretary of Interior to report annually to Congress on amounts of money received by the government from development of minerals from submerged lands.

An attempt to allow coastal states compensation for services to workers in the federally controlled offshore lands lost out on a 18-61 roll call. The idea was forwarded by Long and Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.).

## AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Price Daniel (D Tex.) -- Use revenues from submerged lands leases of the outer continental shelf to help pay principal on national debt (as amended by Lister Hill (D Ala.). Voice.

Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- (Amendment to Daniel amendment). Dedicate revenues as grants-in-aid for education, provided that during the national emergency, but for not more than three years, the money be appropriated for national defense. Roll call, 45-37.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Require Secretary of Interior to give Congress an annual report on amount of revenues received by the government from development of minerals from submerged federal lands. Voice.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Provide that nothing contained in the bill shall authorize the U.S. to exercise control over schools' use of grants-in-aid. Voice.

Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) -- Require sealed bids on sulphur leases. Voice.

Price Daniel (D Tex.) -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to utilize state conservation facilities. Voice.

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) -- with Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Devote revenues from mineral resources of submerged lands beyond states' boundaries to national defense until end of emergency, then distribute monies to the schools of the U.S. and territories on the basis of enrollment. Roll call, 37-42.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Allow coastal states to receive reimbursement for certain expenses in providing services for workers and provide for joint Congressional committee to study the subject and make recommendations. Roll call, 18-61.

Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) -- Permit states adjacent to Continental shelf to extend their jurisdiction and laws to the seabed of the shelf and to artificial islands and structures and impose a severance tax on production. Voice.

Long -- Give Congressional consent to any coastal state to extend its seaward boundaries to end of continental shelf and extend state criminal and civil laws to the area. Standing.

## AMEND HOUSING ACT

The Senate June 25 approved and sent to the House a bill (S 2103; S. Rept. 455) to amend the National Housing Act of 1949. Approval came on voice vote. (For House committee action, see p. 844.)



S 2103 would allow the President to raise or lower down-payment requirements for single-family housing on which the Federal Housing Administration insures mortgages. The only restrictions on revisions would be a \$12,000 ceiling on mortgages and a five per cent floor on down-payments. Maturity could be extended to 30 years.

Other provisions included:

Extension of FHA loan insurance authority for one year beyond July 1, and authorization of \$1.5 billion for the loan program

Authorization of \$200 million (increased from \$100 million) for direct housing loans to veterans

Extension for one year of authority for loans on community facilities (power, water, sewage disposal, etc.) in military, defense and Atomic Energy Commission areas.

Permission for the FHA to grant 95 per cent insurance on mortgages up to \$5,700 (instead of \$4,750 at present) on low-cost housing, permitting the high degree of insurance on homes costing \$6,000, instead of \$5,000

Reformulation of slum clearance mortgage rates, requiring consideration of government bond annual yields, which reflect fluctuating bond prices.

#### AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Permit insurance of mortgages larger than \$10,000 in Guam. Voice.

Douglas -- Permit insurance of mortgages larger than \$10,000 in three-bedroom co-op housing units.

The bill was approved by the Banking and Currency Committee on June 23, as an amendment in form of a substitute. The substitute incorporated provisions of several other housing bills considered during hearings which ended June 18.

Several housing provisions are due to expire June 30. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 813.)

#### VA LOAN RATE

The Senate June 25 approved by voice vote another housing measure (S 1993), to amend the National Housing Act and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. It would allow the VA to boost the interest rate on direct home loans from four to four and a half per cent.

The bill also would permit the VA, with the Treasury's consent, to lower the allowable interest rate on guaranteed loans if such action would be "to the advantage of the eligible veterans." The bill would continue beyond June 30 certain other housing legislation slated to expire.

#### INTERIOR FUNDS

The Senate June 25 began debate on a \$451,256,940 appropriation bill (HR 4828) for the Department of the Interior in fiscal 1954. The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the bill June 18 (S Rept. 445). The House-passed version totaled \$406,130,343. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 572.)

The Senate agreed to several amendments, one to increase by \$200,000 funds for control of the sea lamprey. A proposal by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), to transfer \$500,000 to the Secretary of the Health, Education and Welfare Department for care of the children of migratory workers, was ruled out of order.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) said that before final action was taken on the bill "several Senators" would "have something to say" on power policy matters.

#### AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

(July 25)

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- Transfer U.S. water and sewer systems in the City of Glen Ullin, N.D., to that city, and include certain lands no longer needed for construction of Heart Butte Reservoir within the city's limits. Voice.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) -- (on behalf of Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) - Increase Fish and Wildlife Service funds by \$200,000 for control of the sea lamprey. Voice.

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

(July 25)

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Cut funds for irrigation by \$12 million, and limit to 80 per cent availability of remainder for irrigation construction. Voice.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- Increase by \$1.3 million amount for construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects. Voice.

#### EISENHOWER FUNDS REQUEST

President Eisenhower June 25 asked Congress for \$2,203,490 in supplemental appropriations, most of them for fiscal 1954. This request includes:

\$500,000 for a commission to re-examine U.S. foreign economic policies

\$900,000 for operation of the Mexican farm labor program

\$250,000 for the new commission to study federal-state-local governmental relations

\$322,000 for the Department of Interior, \$239,000 of it to pay for the increased cost of care of the insane in Alaska

\$100,000 for the Treasury Department to meet increased salaries of White House police

\$131,490 for the District of Columbia.

#### AIR FORCE CUTS

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), former Secretary of the Air Force, June 25 attacked Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson's recent testimony on the Air Force budget (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 781, 818). Defending Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Symington called for the restoration of at least \$1.4 billion of the \$5 billion cut from the Air Force budget recommended by Wilson.

Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.), renewing his attacks on Wilson June 25 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 707), charged that the Defense Secretary is "biased in favor of Naval Air and against the Air Force." He said Wilson's former company, General Motors, built many Navy planes during World War II.

#### LIBRARIES DIRECTIVES

The State Department June 25 made public a March 17 directive to the International Information Administration concerning the use of material by Communist authors. The directive said material by Communists or pro-Communists should be used with great care, and called for withdrawal from U.S. overseas libraries of individual issues of U.S. periodicals receptive to Communist propaganda or detrimental to U.S. objectives.

# House Votes: Mutual Security, Pakistan Wheat, Rubber Plants

1. Mutual Security Act Extension (HR 5710). Extend the mutual security, foreign aid, program for one year, and authorize \$4,998,732,500 in funds. Passage of the bill. Passed, 280-108, June 19. (See story, p. 834.)

2. Wheat for Pakistan (HR 5659). Transfer 1,000,000 tons of price support wheat to Pakistan. Passage of bill. Passed, 310-75, June 23. (See story, p. 835.)

3. Rubber Plants (HR 5728). Authorize sale of government owned rubber-producing facilities. Patman (D Tex.) motion to recommit bill. Rejected 58-317, June 25. (See story, p. 837.)

TOTAL					REPUBLICAN					DEMOCRAT				
YEAS	280	310	58		YEAS	119	164	2		YEAS	160	145	56	
NAYS	108	75	317		NAYS	81	29	190		NAYS	27	46	126	
1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	
<b>ALABAMA</b>														
3 Andrews (D)	N	Y	N		5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	?		2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	N	
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	N		AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	N		6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	N	
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	N		2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	N		10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	N	
7 Elliott (D)	Y	Y	N		<b>DELAWARE</b>					1 Madden (D)	Y	Y	Y	
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	N		AL Warburton (R)	Y	Y	N		8 Merrill (R)	Y	Y	N	
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N		<b>FLORIDA</b>					9 Wilson (R)	N	Y	N	
5 Rains (D)	Y	Y	N		2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	N		<b>IOWA</b>				
4 Roberts (D)	Y	Y	N		1 Campbell (D)	Y	Y	N		5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	N	
6 Selden (D)	Y	Y	N		7 Haley (D)	Y	N	N		6 Dolliver (R)	X	?	?	
<b>ARIZONA</b>					5 Herlong (D)	Y	N	N		3 Gross (R)	N	N	Y	
2 Patten (D)	?	N	N		4 Lantaff (D)	?	Y	X		8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	N	
1 Rhodes (R)	Y	Y	N		8 Matthews (D)	Y	Y	N		7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	N	
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	N		4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	N	
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	N		3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	N		1 Martin (R)	?	Y	N	
4 Harris (D)	Y	N	N		<b>GEORGIA</b>					2 Talle (R)	N	Y	N	
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	N		10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	N		<b>KANSAS</b>				
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	N		4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	N		3 George (R)	Y	Y	N	
6 Norrell (D)	N	N	N		2 Pilcher (D)	Y	Y	N		5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	?	
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	N		5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	N		1 Miller (D)	Y	Y	Y	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					3 Forrester (D)	Y	Y	N		4 Rees (R)	N	Y	N	
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	N		9 Landrum (D)	N	N	N		2 Scrivner (R)	N	N	N	
13 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	N		7 Lanham (D)	Y	Y	Y		6 Smith (R)	N	N	N	
6 Condon (D)	Y	Y	Y		1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	N		<b>KENTUCKY</b>				
2 Engle (D)	Y	N	N		6 Vinson (D)	Y	?	N		4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	N	
10 Gubser (R)	Y	Y	Y		8 Wheeler (D)	N	N	N		8 Golden (R)	N	?	N	
14 Hagen (D)	Y	Y	Y		<b>IDAHO</b>					1 Gregory (D)	Y	Y	N	
12 Hunter (R)	N	Y	N		2 Budge (R)	N	Y	N		7 Perkins (D)	Y	Y	Y	
11 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	N		1 Pfost (D)	Y	Y	N		3 Robison (R)	Y	Y	N	
4 Mailiard (R)	Y	Y	N		<b>ILLINOIS</b>					5 Spence (D)	Y	Y	N	
8 Miller (D)	?	?	?		16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	N		6 Watts (D)	Y	Y	N	
3 Moss (D)	Y	Y	Y		17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	N		2 Vacancy				
29 Phillips (R)	?	?	?		25 Bishop (R)	N	N	N		<b>LOUISIANA</b>				
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	N		19 Chipfield (R)	Y	?	N		2 Boggs (D)	Y	Y	N	
5 Shelley (D)	Y	Y	Y		21 Mack (D)	?	?	?		4 Brooks (D)	N	N	N	
27 Sheppard (D)	Y	Y	Y		15 Mason (R)	N	N	?		1 Hebert (D)	Y	Y	N	
28 Utt (R)	Y	Y	N		24 Price (D)	Y	Y	N		8 Long (D)	N	N	N	
30 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	N		11 Reed (R)	N	N	N		6 Morrison (D)	?	?	X	
9 Younger (R)	Y	Y	N		20 Simpson (R)	N	N	N		5 Passman (D)	N	N	N	
<b>Los Angeles County</b>					22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	N		7 Thompson (D)	N	N	?	
23 Doyle (D)	Y	Y	N		18 Velde (R)	N	N	N		3 Willis (D)	N	N	N	
21 Hiestand (R)	Y	Y	N		23 Vursell (R)	N	Y	N		<b>MAINE</b>				
25 Hillings (R)	Y	Y	N		<b>Chicago—Cook County</b>					1 Hale (R)	?	?	?	
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	N		3 Busbey (R)	N	?	?		3 McIntire (R)	?	Y	N	
19 Hollifield (D)	Y	Y	Y		13 Church (R)	N	Y	N		2 Nelson (R)	N	?	N	
22 Holt (R)	Y	Y	N		1 Dawson (D)	?	Y	Y		<b>MARYLAND</b>				
18 Hosmer (R)	Y	Y	N		8 Gordon (D)	Y	Y	Y		2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	N	
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	N		10 Hoffman (R)	X	X	?		4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	N	
17 King (D)	Y	Y	Y		12 Jonas (R)	N	N	N		7 Friedel (D)	Y	Y	N	
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	N		5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	Y	Y		3 Garmatz (D)	Y	Y	Y	
24 Vacancy					4 McVey (R)	N	X	?		6 Hyde (R)	Y	Y	X	
26 Yorty (D)	Y	Y	Y		6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y		1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	
<b>COLORADO</b>					2 O'Hara (D)	Y	Y	Y		5 Small (R)	Y	Y	N	
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	N		11 Sheehan (R)	N	N	N		<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>				
3 Chenoweth (R)	N	Y	N		9 Yates (D)	Y	?	?		6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	N	
2 Hill (R)	N	Y	N		7 Vacancy					2 Boland (D)	Y	Y	N	
1 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	N		<b>INDIANA</b>					10 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					4 Adair (R)	N	?	N		4 Donohue (D)	Y	Y	N	
3 Cretella (R)	Y	Y	N		5 Beamer (R)	N	Y	N		8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	N	
1 Dodd (D)	Y	Y	N		7 Bray (R)	N	Y	N		1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	N	
4 Morano (R)	Y	Y	N		11 Brownson (R)	N	Y	N		7 Lane (D)	Y	Y	N	
					3 Crumpacker (R)	N	Y	N		14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	
										<b>MISSOURI</b>				
										5 Bolling (D)	?	Y	N	
										9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	N	
										8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	N	
										6 Cole (R)	N	N	N	
										2 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	
										4 Hilleison (R)	Y	Y	N	
										10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N	
										1 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	Y	
										11 Moulder (D)	Y	Y	N	
										7 Short (R)	N	N	N	
										3 Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	Y	
										<b>MONTANA</b>				
										2 D'Ewart (R)	N	Y	N	
										1 Metcalf (D)	Y	Y	Y	
										<b>NEBRASKA</b>				
										1 Curtis (R)	N	Y	N	
										3 Harrison (R)	?	Y	N	

# **RECORD VOTES**

**FOR:** Y (yea)    ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.  
**AGAINST:** N (nay)    X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

# **DECLARED STANDS**

# **RECORD VOTES**

**NOT RECORDED:** ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.  
**NOT ELIGIBLE:** — Not a Member when this vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker--eligible but usually does not vote.)

# **DECLARED STANDS**

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
2 Hruska (R)		N	Y	N	10 Kelly (D)		Y	Y	Y	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>					21 Fisher (D)		N	N	N
4 Miller (R)		N	Y	N	9 Keogh (D)		Y	Y	✓	11 Bonin (R)		Y	Y	N	3 Gentry (D)		N	N	N
<b>NEVADA</b>					19 Klein (D)		Y	Y	✓	30 Buchanan (D)		Y	Y	Y	13 Heard (D)		N	?	N
AL Young (R)		Y	Y	N	4 Latham (R)		Y	Y	N	17 Bush (R)		?	?	?	20 Kilday (D)		?	Y	N
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					13 Multer (D)		Y	Y	Y	10 Carrigg (R)		Y	Y	X	12 Lucas (D)		Y	?	?
2 Cotton (R)		Y	Y	N	16 Powell (D)		Y	Y	Y	29 Corbett (R)		Y	Y	N	14 Lyle (D)		Y	N	N
1 Merrow (R)		Y	Y	N	15 Ray (R)		Y	Y	N	9 Dague (R)		Y	Y	N	19 Mahon (D)		Y	Y	N
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					14 Rooney (D)		Y	Y	Y	28 Eberharter (D)		Y	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)		Y	Y	Y
11 Addonizio (D)		Y	Y	Y	20 Roosevelt (D)		Y	Y	✓	12 Fenton (R)		Y	Y	N	11 Poage (D)		Y	Y	N
3 Auchincloss (R)		Y	Y	N	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					27 Fulton (R)		Y	Y	N	4 Rayburn (D)		Y	Y	?
8 Canfield (R)		Y	Y	N	9 Alexander (D)		Y	N	N	23 Gavin (R)		N	Y	N	16 Regan (D)		?	?	?
6 Case (R)		Y	Y	N	3 Barden (D)		N	N	N	25 Graham (R)		N	Y	N	18 Rogers (D)		N	N	N
5 Frelinghuysen (R)		Y	✓	N	1 Bonner (D)		Y	N	N	7 James (R)		Y	Y	N	6 Teague (D)		?	Y	?
2 Hand (R)		N	N	N	7 Carlyle (D)		N	N	N	24 Kearns (R)		Y	Y	N	8 Thomas (D)		N	Y	N
14 Hart (D)		Y	?	Y	5 Chatham (D)		Y	?	X	21 Kelley (D)		Y	Y	Y	9 Thompson (D)		Y	Y	N
4 Howell (D)		Y	Y	Y	4 Cooley (D)		Y	Y	X	8 King (R)		N	Y	N	10 Thornberry (D)		Y	✓	N
12 Kean (R)		Y	Y	N	8 Deane (D)		Y	Y	N	13 McConnell (R)		Y	Y	?	5 Wilson (D)		Y	N	N
9 Osmer (R)		Y	Y	N	6 Durham (D)		Y	Y	N	26 Morgan (D)		Y	Y	✓	<b>UTAH</b>				
10 Rodino (D)		Y	Y	Y	2 Fountain (D)		Y	Y	N	16 Mumma (R)		Y	Y	N	2 Dawson (R)		Y	Y	N
13 Sieminski (D)		Y	Y	Y	10 Jonas (R)		Y	Y	N	14 Rhodes (D)		Y	Y	Y	1 Stringfellow (R)		Y	?	?
7 Widnall (R)		Y	Y	N	11 Jones (D)		Y	N	N	22 Saylor (R)		Y	Y	N	<b>VERMONT</b>				
1 Wolverton (R)		Y	Y	N	12 Shuford (D)		Y	N	N	18 Simpson (R)		Y	?	N	AL Prouty (R)		Y	Y	N
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					19 Stauffer (R)		Y	?	N	<b>VIRGINIA</b>				
AL Dempsey (D)		Y	N	N	AL Burdick (R)		N	Y	?	20 Van Zandt (R)		N	Y	N	4 Abbott (D)		Y	Y	N
AL Fernandez (D)		Y	Y	N	AL Krueger (R)		N	Y	N	15 Walter (D)		Y	Y	N	10 Broyhill (R)		Y	Y	N
<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>OHIO</b>					<b>Philadelphia</b>					3 Gary (D)		Y	Y	N
3 Becker (R)		Y	?	N	14 Ayres (R)		Y	Y	N	1 Barrett (D)		Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy (D)		Y	Y	N
37 Cole (R)		Y	Y	?	23 Bender (R)		Y	Y	N	3 Byrne (D)		Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)		Y	Y	N
2 Derounian (R)		Y	Y	N	8 Betts (R)		N	Y	N	4 Chudoff (D)		Y	?	Y	6 Poff (R)		Y	Y	N
26 Gamble (R)		Y	Y	?	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)		Y	Y	N	2 Grahahan (D)		Y	Y	Y	1 Robeson (D)		N	N	N
27 Gwinn (R)		?	Y	N	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)		Y	Y	N	5 Green (D)		Y	?	✓	8 Smith (D)		Y	N	N
32 Kearney (R)		✓	?	N	16 Bow (R)		N	Y	N	6 Scott (R)		Y	Y	N	5 Tuck (D)		Y	Y	N
38 Keating (R)		Y	Y	N	7 Brown (R)		N	Y	N	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>					9 Wampler (R)		Y	Y	N
33 Kilburn (R)		Y	Y	N	5 Clevenger (R)		N	N	N	2 Fogarty (D)		?	?	✓	<b>WASHINGTON</b>				
40 Miller (R)		Y	Y	?	21 Crosser (D)		Y	Y	Y	1 Forand (D)		Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)		Y	Y	N
30 O'Brien (D)		?	Y	N	20 Feighan (D)		Y	Y	Y	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>					5 Horan (R)		N	Y	N
39 Ostertag (R)		Y	Y	N	18 Hays (D)		Y	Y	Y	4 Ashmore (D)		Y	Y	N	3 Mack (R)		N	Y	N
42 Pillion (R)		Y	Y	N	2 Hess (R)		Y	Y	N	3 Dorn (D)		N	N	N	AL Magnuson (D)		Y	Y	N
41 Radwan (R)		✓	Y	N	10 Jenkins (R)		N	Y	N	6 McMillan (D)		Y	Y	N	1 Pelly (R)		Y	Y	N
43 Reed (R)		N	N	?	19 Kirwan (D)		?	Y	Y	5 Richards (D)		Y	Y	N	6 Tollefson (R)		Y	Y	N
35 Riehlman (R)		Y	Y	N	4 McCulloch (R)		N	Y	N	2 Riley (D)		Y	Y	N	2 Westland (R)		Y	Y	N
28 St. George (R)		Y	✓	N	17 McGregor (R)		N	Y	N	1 Rivers (D)		?	N	N	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				
36 Taber (R)		Y	N	N	6 Polk (D)		Y	Y	?	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>					3 Bailey (D)		Y	N	Y
31 Taylor (R)		Y	?	X	9 Reams (I)		Y	Y	N	2 Berry (R)		N	Y	N	6 Byrd (D)		Y	Y	Y
1 Wainwright (R)		Y	Y	N	3 Schenck (R)		N	Y	N	1 Lovre (R)		N	Y	N	5 Kee (D)		?	Y	Y
29 Wharton (R)		N	N	N	1 Scherer (R)		?	Y	N	<b>TENNESSEE</b>					1 Mollohan (D)		Y	Y	Y
34 Williams (R)		Y	Y	N	15 Secrest (D)		N	?	?	2 Baker (R)		Y	Y	N	4 Neal (R)		N	Y	N
<b>New York City</b>					12 Vorys (R)		Y	Y	N	8 Cooper (D)		Y	Y	N	2 Stagers (D)		?	Y	Y
5 Bosch (R)		Y	Y	N	13 Welch (R)		N	Y	N	9 Davis (D)		?	Y	N	<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
24 Buckley (D)		?	?	✓	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>					4 Evins (D)		Y	Y	Y	8 Byrnes (R)		Y	Y	N
11 Celler (D)		Y	Y	N	3 Albert (D)		Y	Y	N	3 Frazier (D)		Y	Y	N	2 Davis (R)		N	Y	N
17 Coudert (R)		Y	N	X	1 Belcher (R)		N	Y	N	7 Murray (D)		Y	Y	N	9 Vacancy				
7 Delaney (D)		Y	Y	Y	2 Edmondson (D)		Y	Y	N	5 Priest (D)		Y	Y	X	5 Kersten (R)		Y	Y	N
23 Dollinger (D)		Y	Y	✓	5 Jarman (D)		Y	Y	N	1 Reece (R)		N	Y	N	7 Laird (R)		N	Y	N
18 Donovan (D)		Y	?	N	4 Steed (D)		Y	Y	N	6 Sutton (D)		?	N	N	10 O'Konski (R)		N	?	?
12 Dorn (R)		Y	Y	N	6 Wickersham (D)		Y	Y	N	<b>TEXAS</b>					1 Smith (R)		N	N	N
22 Fine (D)		Y	Y	✓	<b>OREGON</b>					15 Bentsen (D)		N	N	N	6 Van Pelt (R)		N	N	N
25 Fino (R)		?	?	N	3 Angell (R)		Y	Y	N	2 Brooks (D)		Y	Y	N	3 Withrow (R)		N	N	N
8 Heller (D)		Y	Y	✓	2 Coon (R)		N	Y	N	17 Burleson (D)		Y	Y	N	4 Zablocki (D)		Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman (D)		Y	Y	✓	4 Ellsworth (R)		N	Y	N	AL Dies (D)		✓	X	X	<b>WYOMING</b>				
21 Javits (R)		Y	Y	X	1 Norblad (R)		Y	Y	N	7 Dowdy (D)		N	N	N	AL Harrison (R)		N	Y	N

# Senate Votes: Economic Controls, Continental Shelf

1. Economic Controls (S 1081). Extend the Defense Production Act to June 30, 1955, and provide for temporary economic controls. Adoption of conference report containing House provision for creation of a Small Business Administration. Rejected, 42-47, June 22. (See story, p. 836.)

2. Continental Shelf (S 1901). Provide for U.S. jurisdiction over the submerged lands of the outer continental shelf. Hill (D Ala.) amendment providing that all revenues from leases on the outer shelf be applied toward national defense expenses during a national emergency but thereafter be appropriated as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education. (Offered as an amendment to Daniel (D Tex.) amendment providing that such revenues be applied to pay-

ment of the national debt.) Agreed to, 45-37, June 24. (See story, p. 838.)

3. Continental Shelf (S 1901). Hendrickson (R N.J.), Case (R S.D.) amendment to apply revenues from leases to national defense expenses during a national emergency, and thereafter to the states and territories on a ratio basis according to school enrollment. Rejected, 37-42, June 24.

4. Continental Shelf (S 1901). Long (D La.) amendment to authorize appointment of a joint Congressional Committee to study the effect of federal development of the submerged lands upon the governmental economy of the coastal states, and to provide for recommendation of compensatory payments to affected state governments. Rejected, 18-61, June 25.

## RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

? Absent, General Pair, "Present." Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE:

— Not a Member when this vote was taken.

## DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4
YEAS	42	45	37	18	YEAS	42	11	37	1	YEAS	0	34	0	17
NAYS	47	37	42	61	NAYS	3	30	3	38	NAYS	43	7	39	23

  

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>MAINE</b>					<b>OHIO</b>				
Hill (D)	N	Y	N	N	Payne (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Bricker (R)	Y	N	Y	N
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	N	N	Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Taft (R)	Y	N	?	?
<b>ARIZONA</b>					<b>MARYLAND</b>					<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				
Goldwater (R)	Y	N	Y	X	Beall (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Kerr (D)	N	Y	X	Y
Hayden (D)	N	Y	N	N	Butler (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Monroney (D)	N	Y	N	N
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					<b>OREGON</b>				
Fulbright (D)	X	✓	X	?	Kennedy (D)	N	Y	N	?	Cordon (R)	Y	N	Y	N
McClellan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Saltonstall (R)	Y	N	N	N	Morse (I)	N	✓	X	X
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					<b>MICHIGAN</b>					<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>				
Knowland (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Ferguson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Duff (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
Kuchel (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Potter (R)	Y	?	?	X	Martin (R)	Y	N	Y	N
<b>COLORADO</b>					<b>MINNESOTA</b>					<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				
Johnson (D)	?	Y	N	N	Humphrey (D)	N	✓	X	?	Green (D)	N	Y	N	N
Millikin (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Thye (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Pastore (D)	N	Y	N	N
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				
Bush (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Eastland (D)	X	?	?	Y	Johnston (D)	N	Y	N	Y
Purtell (R)	Y	N	N	N	Stennis (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Maybank (D)	N	X	N	Y
<b>DELAWARE</b>					<b>MISSOURI</b>					<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				
Frear (D)	N	Y	N	N	Hennings (D)	N	Y	N	N	Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
Williams (R)	N	N	Y	N	Symington (D)	N	Y	N	N	Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
<b>FLORIDA</b>					<b>MONTANA</b>					<b>TENNESSEE</b>				
Holland (D)	N	N	N	Y	Mansfield (D)	N	Y	N	N	Gore (D)	N	Y	N	?
Smathers (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Murray (D)	X	Y	N	N	Kefauver (D)	N	Y	N	N
<b>GEORGIA</b>					<b>NEBRASKA</b>					<b>TEXAS</b>				
George (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Butler (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Daniel (D)	N	N	N	Y
Russell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Griswold (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Johnson (D)	N	Y	N	Y
<b>IDAHOO</b>					<b>NEVADA</b>					<b>UTAH</b>				
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Malone (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	Bennett (R)	Y	N	Y	N
Welker (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	McCarran (D)	N	N	?	Y	Watkins (R)	Y	N	Y	N
<b>ILLINOIS</b>					<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					<b>VERMONT</b>				
Dirksen (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Bridges (R)	✓	?	?	N	Aiken (R)	Y	Y	Y	N
Douglas (D)	N	Y	N	N	Tobey (R)	Y	✓	✓	X	Flanders (R)	Y	N	Y	X
<b>INDIANA</b>					<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					<b>VIRGINIA</b>				
Capehart (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Hendrickson (R)	Y	✓	✓	N	Byrd (D)	N	N	?	Y
Jenner (R)	✓	N	Y	N	Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	X	Robertson (D)	N	N	N	?
<b>IOWA</b>					<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					<b>WASHINGTON</b>				
Gillette (D)	N	Y	?	N	Anderson (D)	N	Y	N	N	Jackson (D)	N	Y	N	N
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Chavez (D)	N	Y	N	?	Magnuson (D)	N	Y	N	N
<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				
Carlson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Ives (R)	?	?	?	?	Kilgore (D)	N	Y	N	N
Schoeppel (R)	Y	X	Y	N	Lehman (D)	N	Y	N	N	Neely (D)	N	Y	N	N
<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
Clements (D)	N	Y	N	N	Hoey (D)	N	N	N	Y	McCarthy (R)	Y	N	✓	X
Cooper (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Smith (D)	N	?	?	?	Wiley (R)	Y	Y	Y	X
<b>LOUISIANA</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					<b>WYOMING</b>				
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	Y	Langer (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Barrett (R)	Y	N	X	N
Long (D)	N	X	N	Y	Young (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Hunt (D)	N	Y	N	N





## Action

**CIVIL FUNCTIONS** -- The Senate Appropriations Committee June 23 reported (S Rept. 456) the Army Civil Functions Appropriation bill (HR 5376) for fiscal 1954 with a \$473,762,900 total. The Senate Committee said its recommendations were \$57,371,300 more than the \$416,391,600 voted by the House. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 704.)

The House Appropriations Committee, however, carries \$412,391,600 as the total voted by the House. (See box, adjoining column.)

These were the amounts recommended by the Senate group:

Quartermaster Corps, cemetery expenses -- \$5,307,400

**Rivers, Harbors & Flood Control**

General Investigations -- \$3,440,000

Construction, general -- \$312,886,000

Operation & Maintenance -- \$77,565,000

General Expenses -- \$9,816,000

Mississippi River & Tributaries -- \$51,433,000

Revolving Fund -- \$100

Panama Canal Zone Gov't. -- \$13,315,400.

The Senate unit recommended funds for construction of a number of projects not included in the Eisenhower requests, or provided for in the House bill.

The largest single increase in the Committee recommendations was for The Dalles Dam in the Pacific Northwest. The House voted \$29,250,000 and the Senate unit proposed \$34 million for this dam. The Senate group also objected to the House provision which would bar military men in administrative posts--with the exception of governors and Lieutenant Governors--from receiving more than military pay.

**RECIPROCAL TRADE** -- The Senate Finance Committee in executive session June 24 approved a bill (HR 5495) to extend the Trade Agreements Act one year beyond June 12, deleting a House provision which would increase the membership of the Tariff Commission from six to seven, allowing a Republican majority. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 800.)

The Committee accepted an amendment by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) to require the Tariff Commission to send escape clause cases to the President when the Commission is deadlocked on a recommendation. This procedure is now followed in peril point cases. The President would still be permitted to override a Commission recommendation.

Chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) said a "heavy" margin of the Committee opposed the Commission expansion provision. He reported some opposition to approving the bill.

Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) offered a substitute for HR 5495 to afford greater protection through flexible import fees. His proposal was rejected, as were amendments to give special protection to the domestic lead, zinc and oil industries.

## A Matter of \$4 Million

The House Appropriations Committee has tallied \$412,391,600 as the amount voted by the House for construction projects listed in the Army Civil Functions Appropriations bill (HR 5376). But the Senate Appropriations Committee reported the House-approved total as \$416,391,600. (S Rept. 456, p.1.)

The \$4 million difference stems from House approval May 27 of a floor amendment by Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) which provided that of the \$254,123,000 carried in the bill for flood control and navigation project construction, "not more than \$250,123,000" could be obligated or spent during fiscal 1954.

The House group says that this, in effect, cuts the appropriation for fiscal 1954 by \$4 million because, by definition, an appropriation is an authorization to spend money from the Federal Treasury. If you can't commit or spend the money, it contends, it isn't an appropriation--for fiscal 1954, at least. And that is the year for which the bill would make appropriations. Congress appropriates new money for civil functions annually.

The Senate unit maintains that the House appropriation--if approved by the Senate--would be carried on the Treasury books as \$254,123,000, and that the \$4 million in question would be a valid appropriation, available to the Army Engineer Corps after fiscal 1954. They say that not all the money provided for fiscal 1954 will be spent in that year anyway.

The whole question may be resolved, either in the Senate or a conference committee. The Senate Committee has recommended elimination of that \$4 million provisional cut.

Several minor changes were recommended in the provision for establishing a Commission on Foreign Economic Policy.

**TARIFF PROTECTION**--The House Ways and Means Committee June 22 voted for a clean bill to replace a bill (HR 5496) to increase protection against imports under an extension of the Trade Agreements Act. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 811.) Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), author of HR 5496, introduced the new bill (HR 5894) June 23. It was referred to Ways and Means.

HR 5496 would have made Tariff Commission recommendations on use of the escape clause mandatory on the President. HR 5894 would continue to restrict the Commission to advice, except in the case of Swiss watches. Mr. Eisenhower would be required to provide relief to the watch industry, in line with a Commission recommendation of June 14, 1952, within 60 days.

Existing law calls for relief recommendations when the Commission finds "serious" injury. HR 5496 would have broadened the definition, permitting relief in cases of unemployment or injury to segments of an industry. HR 5894 would require evidence of "substantial" injury.

Present law allows the Commission one year to arrive at recommendations in relief cases. HR 5495, passed by the House June 15 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 800), would cut the time limit to nine months. HR 5496 would allow only six months. HR 5894 would permit nine months, except in certain cases involving agricultural price supports, where the deadline would be six months.

**EXCESS-PROFITS** -- The House Rules Committee June 25 voted to report favorably a resolution for consideration of a bill (HR 5899) to extend the excess-profits tax six months beyond its expiration June 30. The resolution allows floor consideration of the bill although the Ways and Means Committee has not reported it. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 807, 814.)

Rules Chairman Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) said the resolution report will not be filed formally immediately. Conferences between the leadership and the Ways and Means Committee will be held, he said, possibly to give the Committee headed by Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) another chance to act on its own.

Approval was by voice vote in executive session following hearings. A caucus of the Rules Committee's Republicans with GOP leaders preceded the hearings.

Also by voice vote, the Committee rejected a motion by Rep. Ray J. Madden (D Ind.) to table the resolution.

Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) led the pro-EPT forces at the hearing. Reed and several other Representatives were opposed. Halleck said a majority of Reed's committee wants to act on an extension bill.

Reed hinted at resignation from Congress if the resolution is reported, saying: "If that's what you're going to do, this is no place for me." He challenged the right of the Rules Committee to take "any valid and Constitutional action" on EPT, and declared he was "fighting to preserve our system of government....(and) the integrity of my Committee."

HR 5899 is a compromise bill, extending EPT six months but raising the tax credit from \$25,000 to \$100,000. This provision would exempt an estimated 30,000 corporations which now pay excess-profits taxes and reduce the bills of those whose net earnings are over \$100,000. The 30,000 corporations would pay an estimated \$60 million in excess-profits taxes under a six-month extension retaining the \$25,000 credit provisions.

At the hearing, Rep. Madden said there had been insufficient time to consider the bill, which was introduced June 23 by Rep. Antoni N. Sadlak (R Conn.). Madden called the hearing a "kangaroo proceeding."

His motion to table HR 5899 was ruled out of order by Allen. Democrats Jere Cooper (Tenn.) and William M. Colmer (Miss.) also opposed the special resolution. Colmer said he doubted whether "the means justify the end," and disputed precedents cited by Halleck.

Eleven of the 13 Ways and Means Committee members who testified opposed the resolution, contending there was no need to rush through action before June 30 since EPT could be extended retroactively as late as January or February.

Halleck said failure to report the resolution would mean no extension, since all other routes had been closed.

President Eisenhower and his Congressional leaders decided June 24 to bypass Reed if necessary. Reed turned down personal pleas to call a Committee vote in talks with the President June 20 and 23, and cancelled all meetings of his Committee June 23.

Reed's bill (HR 1) to advance the income tax reduction to July 1 is bottled up in the Rules Committee. (CQ Weekly Report, p.348.) At the June 25 session, a motion by Colmer to report HR 1 was rejected by voice vote.

First choice of Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) to skirt Reed on HR 5899 was to have a majority of the Ways and Means Committee call a voting meeting. He abandoned this method June 24 when polls of the membership showed that the necessary 13 signatures for a petition were not available.

**HOUSING** -- The House Banking and Currency Committee June 24 favorably reported a bill (HR 5667; H Rept 653) to extend and amend the National Housing Act of 1949 and other housing laws. Meanwhile, Senate committee reported and the Senate passed a Senate housing bill (S 2103, see page 838.)

HR 5667 was reported with amendments, including: Extension for one year of provisions for aid to community facilities, but only in AEC areas

Extension to Sept. 1, 1953, of prior commitment authority for aid to cooperative housing

Repeal of Veterans Administration authority to prohibit discounting of mortgages. (Builders had urged repeal of this authority as necessary to ease a tight loan market.)

Other provisions include:

Authorization of \$1.5 billion additional loan insurance funds for the FHA (similar to a Senate provision)

Requirement that builders and sellers guarantee substantial conformance to specifications.

No provision was made for lowering down payment minimums. Defense housing aid would be confined to AEC areas. An amendment to provide a \$500 million revolving fund for direct housing loans to veterans was rejected.

Hearings were concluded June 23.

**FARM CREDIT** -- The House Agriculture Committee June 24 approved the Farm Credit Act of 1953 (HR 4353) to reorganize and decentralize the Farm Credit Administration. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 645-6) The measure would:

Set up a 13-member Federal Farm Credit Board to set policy and select an administrator

Provide for greater farm ownership and control of credit agencies

Require the President only to consider the districts' recommendations for board representatives of the 12 farm credit districts. (A provision to require the President to appoint these representatives was deleted by the Committee.)

The Secretary of Agriculture's responsibility under the new bill would be to name the 13th member of the board and submit an annual report to Congress. The bill was endorsed by the Department of Agriculture.



**CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION** -- The House Ways and Means Committee voted unanimously June 19 to approve provisions of a clean bill revising a bill (HR 5106) to simplify customs procedures. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 713.)

June 22, Rep. Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio), sponsor of HR 5106, introduced the clean bill (HR 5877).

Eliminated from HR 5877 is a provision to raise the ceiling on duty-free single imports from \$1 to \$3. The Administration had requested the \$3 limit, but witnesses testified that it would encourage mail-order competition from abroad. Another stricken provision of HR 5106 would have allowed duty-free entry of \$10 gifts. The present limit is \$5. Most changes in HR 5877 are on technical points, Jenkins said June 19.

Other provisions of HR 5877 would:

Change appraisal standards from foreign value to export value, reportedly easier to determine

Permit the Secretary of the Treasury to exempt some imports, such as small surgical instruments, from markings indicating the country of origin

Clarify and expand the list of personal belongings which tourists may bring to the U. S. duty-free

Eliminate heavy penalties for under-valuation by shippers

Delete requirements for complex reviews and verifications of evaluations.

**DEFENSE REORGANIZATION** -- The House Government Operations Committee June 24 adversely reported a resolution (H Res 295; H Rept 652) calling for disapproval of Reorganization Plan No. 6, for the Department of Defense. In effect, the 14-16 vote on the resolution is a favorable one for the plan. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 813.)

Reorganization plans automatically become effective unless vetoed by either the House or Senate within 60 days of submission. Plan No. 6 will take effect June 29, unless vetoed.

The report, however, attacked the provision for an increase in power for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The military system, it said, will be "prussianized" ultimately to the "nth degree."

On June 19, the Government Operations group heard Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy (Ret.) wartime Chief of Naval Operations, support the plan. Roger M. Kyes, Deputy Secretary of Defense, urged the Committee June 20 to give the Chairman authority to match his responsibility. Former President Herbert Hoover June 20 wrote a letter in opposition to the authority increase.

On June 23, the Rules Committee refused clearance for two bills aimed at junking the proposed power increase for the JCS chairman. It refused to provide a "rule" for H J Res 264 (H Rept 633) and HR 5845 (H R 634.)

**NIAGARA POWER** -- The House Public Works Committee June 24 approved, 14-7, a bill (HR 4351) which would authorize private enterprise to build new hydroelectric power facilities at Niagara Falls, N.Y. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 684.)

By its action, the Committee turned down legislation that would have given such authorization to New York

State and the federal government. The joint project with Canada calls for an estimated expenditure of \$300 million.

A letter from the Budget Bureau, delivered to Clairman George A. Dondero (R Mich.) before Committee approval, asked that the group take no action on any bill on the subject till the Federal Power Commission determined who should undertake development.

## New Hearings

**BUREAU OF STANDARDS** -- The Senate Small Business Committee began hearings June 22 into the Bureau of Standards' handling of tests for the battery additive AD-X2. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 548.)

Jess M. Ritchie, whose Oakland, Calif., Pioneers, Inc. company makes the additive, testified his firm has been marketing AD-X2 since 1947, and that it contains certain "trace elements." He refused to divulge them.

He agreed that the main ingredients in the product are sodium and magnesium sulphates, which are similar to, if not the same as, "Glaubers salts and epsom salts." He stated the product, which he claimed will double or triple normal battery life, is not patented.

JUNE 23 --

Ritchie refused to tell Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) where he buys raw materials and how he stores them. "I must keep these things to myself," he said.

Ritchie said total sales of the additive were \$450,000 through March, 1953. He added the Bureau failed to use methods he recommended in tests made last year.

Humphrey questioned why a chemist, Dr. Keith J. Laidler, who had worked for Ritchie, was retained by the Committee to evaluate the product. Laidler's report, which has since been questioned by some other scientists, interpreted Massachusetts Institute of Technology findings as favorable to AD-X2.

Ritchie testified that Laidler still works for him "as a writer" -- helping him with magazine articles and a book about his troubles with the Bureau.

Dr. Allen V. Astin, Director of the Bureau, testified that repeated tests failed to show that the additive has any effect on prolonging battery life. Astin, ousted and temporarily reinstated by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, said the Bureau has been completely objective.

Asked by Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) if there wasn't some effect produced in storage batteries by AD-X2, Astin said there was one -- it "produced bubbles." But, he added, amid laughter, the bubbles made "no difference".

Astin said the "favorable" tests run by MIT were a "delusion." He presented the group with a 1,000 page report of the Bureau's tests.

JUNE 24 --

Astin denied that two Bureau scientists have been hired by battery companies as a "payoff" for unfavorable reports on the additive. He testified that the chemicals

needed to make a package of AD-X2, which retails for \$36, can be bought at wholesale for about five cents. Astin said the "trace elements" described by Ritchie were normal impurities in Glauber's and epsom salts.

Tests of AD-X2 were made by the Army Signal Corps, the Navy and by Army Ordnance experts at the Detroit arsenal, Astin said, and in every case no beneficial action was found.

Irwin G. Cunningham, civilian marine engineer for the Army Transportation Corps, Rio Vista, Calif., told the group he used AD-X2 on 158 used batteries in March and April, 1949. "I definitely believe," Cunningham said, "it prolonged the life of the batteries."

Emerson Blum, Benicia arsenal, Stockton, Calif., said the additive worked in salvaging Army truck and "jeep" batteries.

#### JUNE 25 --

Dr. Harold C. Weber, MIT Professor of Chemical Engineering, said it is "dangerous" to base conclusions just on laboratory tests. "It could be possible," he added, for AD-X2 to show itself useless in tests and still work "in the field." He said he has been using the battery "dope" in his own car for more than a year. He emphasized that the MIT tests produced "no definite conclusions" with respect to the "commercial value" of the product.

**GOOD FAITH PRICING** -- A House Judiciary Committee began hearings June 19 on bills to clarify laws against price discrimination. Sponsors who testified were Reps. Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.) for HR 3501, Louis E. Graham (R Pa.) for HR 4931, and Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) for HR 635 and 4170. Walter presented a letter from the Federal Trade Commission saying its members had voted, 3-2, in favor of "good faith" competitive pricing.

**ATOMIC POWER** -- The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy began hearings June 24 on nuclear energy development by private enterprise. Chairman W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) said other goals are: Broader public understanding of A-power development, and establishing whether changes in the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 are needed.

Retiring AEC Chairman Gordon Dean urged Congress to assure private industry future opportunities for profit in A-power development. He warned that, without prompt incentives, the U. S. may risk its eminence in the field. He predicted industrial atomic power within 10 years.

Dean said A-power cannot now compete with coal and other fuels, because, among other reasons, a reactor (atomic power plant) might cost \$100-\$125 million to build. He speculated that about 10 per cent of the world's energy, in the year 2,000, would be supplied by uranium.

Chairman Cole made public a letter from Budget Director Joseph M. Dodge saying the Administration needs "additional time" to recommend legislation on A-power.

Dr. Lawrence R. Hafstad, AEC Director of Reactor Development, testified that A-power will be a "supplementary" source of fuel for electricity, rather than a "revolutionary" one. AEC Director of Industrial

Development W. L. Davidson reported that 365 companies have approached the AEC asking some phase of participation in industrial use of atomic energy.

Dr. J. G. Beckerley, AEC Director of Classification, said both industry and the public can be allowed greater participation in nuclear development without "adversely affecting the national security."

Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.), a member of the Committee, said June 25 the Administration had "side-tracked" plans for immediate entrance of private industry into A-power production because the question has become a "hot potato."

**URANIUM MINING** -- Senate and House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittees heard testimony on bills to speed the mining of uranium ore. The Senate Minerals and Fuels Subcommittee June 19 heard five witnesses support S 1397.

The House Mines and Mining Subcommittee considered, but took no action on HR 4144, HR 4313 and HR 4318 on June 20.

The three House bills and the Senate bill aim to clarify the status of mining claims in areas held under an oil and gas prospecting permit or lease, and encourage the exploration and development of fissionable source materials.

**FOREST LANDS** -- The House Interior Subcommittee on Public Lands June 25 began hearings on a bill (HR 4646) concerning government acquisition of forest lands for uses outside national parks and monuments and wilderness areas. Assistant chief of the Lands Division of the U.S. Forest Service Howard Hopkins said the Service objected to the bill.

**REORGANIZATION PLANS** -- The House Government Operations Committee June 22 began hearings on resolutions of disapproval for Reorganization Plan No. 7, for a proposed Foreign Operations Administration (H Res 281), and Reorganization Plan No. 8, for a proposed United States Information Services (H Res 282.)

Committee Chairman Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) said the resolutions were introduced in accordance with "announced policy" adopted for technical reasons, and do not necessarily indicate approval or disapproval of the plans.

Testifying for both plans (and against both resolutions) were: Roland Hughes, Bureau of the Budget; Donald B. Lourie, Under-Secretary of State for Administration, and Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Under-Secretary of State.

Testimony favoring both plans was received June 23 from Harold E. Stassen, Director, Mutual Security Agency, and N. E. Halaby, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense.

The Committee concluded hearings on the plans June 24 as Dr. Robert L. Johnson, International Information Administrator, urged approval for both.

**VETERANS EDUCATION** -- The Education and Training Subcommittee of the House Veterans Affairs Committee held hearings June 22-24 on

a proposal to separate subsistence and tuition payments to veterans under the Korean GI Bill.

Administration officials, veterans' spokesmen, and some educators recommended continuation of the present system, under which flat payments are made without specific earmarking. Advocates of the proposed change said that payments to veterans attending free-tuition colleges are not now scaled down to reflect lower expenses.

**WAR PRODUCTION** -- The House Armed Services Committee June 23 began hearings on a bill (HR 5508) to provide construction authority for military departments in time of war or other national emergency. John C. Houston, acting chairman of the Munitions Board, said the Administration wants to "mothball" critical industrial equipment, and save up two years' production time in the event of war.

**DROUGHT** -- The plight of drought-plagued Southwestern cattle raisers was described June 25 as the House Agriculture Committee opened hearings on the problem.

Claude McCann, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, said most cattlemen favor a three-point program providing: Government purchase and slaughter of some cattle in the distressed areas; lower-priced feeds; emergency credit.

R. J. Nunley, Uvalde County, Texas, farmer, emphasized that something must be done to restore cattle prices. He said they have fallen as low as six cents a pound. A year ago, he added, the average was nearly 30 cents a pound.

Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) said it might be necessary for Congress to enact emergency legislation.

**RUBBER PLANTS** -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee June 24 opened hearings on a bill (S 2047) to sell the government's synthetic rubber facilities to private industry. The House passed similar legislation (HR 5728) June 25.

Edmund F. Mansure, General Services Administration, testified that the immediate sale of the plants would bring the best price to the government.

Kenton R. Cravens, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which now controls the plants, also urged prompt sale. He said Congress should have a veto over the disposal plan.

**WHEAT QUOTAS** -- The Senate Agriculture Committee began hearings, June 25, on a bill (S 2099) to exempt more wheat growers from quotas and to raise the national acreage allotment to 62 million acres of wheat, if farmers vote in favor of quotas. A similar bill (HR 5451) approved by the House Committee June 8 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 776) was passed by the House June 25. (See p. 837.)

Sens. Frank Carlson (R Kan.) and Milton R. Young (R N.D.) expressed fears that farmers would vote against quotas (thus reducing parity support to 50 per cent) unless more small farmers were exempted, as in the bill. But Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), a former Secretary of Agriculture, said a sharp cut in wheat acreage was necessary to get the surplus down to manageable size.

J. T. Sanders of the National Grange and Gus Geissler of the National Farmers Union endorsed the bill. Howard H. Gordon of the Agriculture Department said that unless more farmers were exempted, there was only a 50 per cent chance of quotas being voted by the farmers in a referendum.

## Continued Hearings

**PLANE PROCUREMENT** -- Senate Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1, on Aircraft Procurement, heard testimony June 23 from Henry J. Kaiser, Kaiser-Fraser Corp. and the Fairchild Engine and Aircraft Corp. have contracts to produce the C-119 cargo plane. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 817.) The group has heard testimony that Kaiser's costs are greater than Fairchild's.

Kaiser said that Fairchild has been "dragging its feet" in giving technical assistance in construction of the C-119 at the Kaiser plant in Willow Run, Mich. Kaiser explained that although Fairchild was paid \$3.71 million for "tooling up" assistance at Willow Run, the tooling plates and drawings were obsolete, delayed, incomplete or inaccurate.

Edgar Kaiser followed his father in testimony. He said that if the government ordered as many planes from Kaiser as it did from Fairchild, Kaiser could cut its costs below Fairchild. Chairman Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said the per-plane cost by Kaiser was five times the per-plane cost of Fairchild.

JUNE 24 --

The Air Force cancelled all its contracts with Kaiser for the production of cargo planes -- the C-119 and the C-123 -- produced at the Willow Run plant. The firm will be permitted to finish planes now in the final assembly stages. The announcement said the action was taken "completely independently of the Senate hearings."

Bridges recessed the hearings shortly after the cancellation was announced.

The United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers (UAW-CIO) telegraphed sharp criticism of the contract's cancellation to Air Force Secretary Harold E. Talbott.

JUNE 25 --

Michigan Congressmen, led by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R), Chairman of the Senate Military Appropriations Subcommittee, asked Talbott to negotiate a new contract for the production of aircraft at Willow Run.

**WINTER PEAS** -- The (Charles B.) Hoeven (R Iowa) Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee continued its inquiry June 23 into the Commodity Credit Corporation sale to three West Coast concerns of about 80,000 tons of Austrian winter peas. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 816.)

Howard H. Gordon, Production and Marketing Administration, said "good, orderly business procedure" was followed when the government sold the peas to the three companies on April 30 for \$30 a ton. Small-lot purchasers then were paying \$50 a ton.

Three Department of Agriculture officials testified as to the mechanics of the sale: Arnold S. Dahl, PMA; Karl D. Loos, Solicitor, and Patrick M. O'Leary, Office of the Solicitor.

**JUNE 24 --**

John E. Tripp, Chief of the Sales Division, Grain Branch, PMA, said he could not remember putting a "territory protection" clause in any other sale contract. The pea agreement called for the CCC not to sell dried peas in competition with the three West Coast concerns.

**FOREIGN AID --** The Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 20 made public testimony taken while it was handling its \$5,318,732,500 foreign aid authorization bill. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 812.)

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, retiring Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Russia "has pulled back" in the cold war because "we have increased our strength," and because "she probably needs this time to consolidate her position at home."

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said he was "not at all happy" about reports of alleged corruption, racketeering and black marketing in connection with handling of U. S. military equipment sent to Indo China.

Comdr. Paul Danforth of the Office of Chief of Naval Operations said there was a "substantial saving" on the cost of items bought abroad compared to the cost of producing them in the U. S. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) called this claim "ridiculous."

**NATO PACT --** The Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 24 heard arguments for and against a proposed reservation to the NATO Status of Forces Treaty which awaits Senate ratification. The treaty defines the jurisdiction of foreign courts over U. S. troops in Western Europe.

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) May 4 had proposed a reservation to the treaty which would give the U. S. military authorities exclusive authority over all servicemen who commit off-duty crimes abroad. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 606.) Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., told the Senate group that the proposed pact "accords to our forces abroad more immunity from local criminal jurisdiction than they would have in the absence of an agreement."

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) suggested a possible compromise might be worked out under which the U. S. could ask for the return of arrested servicemen for trial in U. S. courts if the proper standards of justice were not assured.

**OVERSEAS INFORMATION --** Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) of the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee announced June 23 that he will resume hearings June 30 on authors whose books appear in U. S. information libraries overseas. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 438.)

**HIGHWAYS --** The Roads Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee June 19 resumed hearings in its study of the national highway program. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 780.)

Witnesses were: P. M. Thornton, Associated General Contractors of America; George C. Koss, of a joint AGCA-American Association of State Highway Officials committee; and E. L. Schmidt, Pennsylvania secretary of highways.

Witnesses June 24 were: G. D. Hatfield, New Mexico State Highway Commission; and William A. Stinchcomb, American Automobile Association.

Maj. Gen. Ike Ashburn, Texas Good Roads Association, warned June 25 of "economic paralysis" in his state unless highways are improved. He recommended an integrated highway construction program under the federal Bureau of Public Roads, but urged that the federal government turn over the motor fuel taxation field to the states. John B. Hulise, Truck-Trailer Manufacturers Association, Inc., offered similar testimony.

**VETERANS LOANS --** A House Veterans Affairs subcommittee, headed by Rep. William H. Ayres (R Ohio) June 19 concluded two-day hearings on the Veterans Administration order prohibiting discounting of veterans home loan mortgages. (See p. 844.)

Builders and loan spokesmen urged repeal of the order, testifying that it aggravates the shortage of mortgage money. T. B. King, the VA official who issued the order May 18, insisted the order should continue in effect.

**JUSTICE PROBE --** The House Judiciary Subcommittee investigating the Department of Justice June 19 continued its inquiry into the Department's handling of alleged tax fraud cases. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 816, 817.)

Ray Weaver, head of the Tax Fraud Branch, Bureau of Internal Revenue, told the group that no evidence warranting prosecution of anyone in the San Francisco Bureau office was found. Weaver helped investigate that office in 1951.

**JUNE 22 --**

Thomas V. Sullivan, attorney for Dr. Olaf Olson of Minneapolis, testified that Peyton Ford, former Deputy Attorney General, had agreed to a \$35,000 settlement in a 1948 case against Olson, if Olson would enter a plea of "nolo contendere." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 781.) Ford had denied that he made the agreement, in testimony given June 17. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 816.)

Sullivan said he came to Washington in 1947 and on several occasions conferred with then-Attorney General Tom Clark about the Olson case. Sullivan added that Clark never promised that the Olson case would be "settled."

**JUNE 23 --**

The full Judiciary Committee voted against issuing a subpoena to Clark. Chairman Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.) said the matter was "discussed thoroughly" and it was reported that the move to summon Clark was turned down 22-5.

**INTERNAL SECURITY --** The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee June 18 continued its investigation of subversives in government and education. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 817.)



Carl A. Marzani, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (Ind.), refused to tell the group whether he is now, or was a Communist. Marzani also refused to say who arranged his appointment to the Office of Strategic Services in 1942.

The Subcommittee June 23 heard Miss Alice P. Barrows, a retired former employee of the U. S. Office of Education, refuse on constitutional grounds to say whether she was a Communist.

On June 25, J. Anthony Panuch, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Administration, testified that a 1945 Presidential order bringing several war agencies into the State Department led to "a massive infiltration" of the Department by Communists. Panuch said the State Department and FBI lacked the funds for proper security investigations of those employees.

## Reports

**WESTERN UNION** -- In an official report (S Doc. 53) to the Senate June 24, the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce subcommittee headed by Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) reported that the Western Union Telegraph Co. has financial troubles and needs early action to cure them.

The four-man subcommittee endorsed a plan to help the firm under which Western Union would take over operation of the teletypewriter services now run by the Bell Telephone System.

## Coming Up

**IMPEACHMENT** -- A House Judiciary subcommittee announced June 23 that hearings on a resolution (H Res 290) to impeach Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas will begin June 30. The resolution was offered by Rep. W. M. (Don) Wheeler (D Ga.) June 17, after Douglas temporarily stayed the execution of atom-spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 806.)

**GAS PRICES** -- Chairman Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee said June 24 the group on July 1 will begin a probe of recent increases in gasoline prices.

## Appropriations

### SENATE

**TVA FUNDS** -- Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) told a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Independent Offices June 22 that the TVA has "gotten just a little bit bigger than the government of the United States." Gordon Clapp, Chairman of the TVA Board, had said House cuts in TVA funds would mean a power shortage in the TVA area in 1956. Dirksen called the statement "unwarranted."

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) June 22 told the Senate that the proposed cut in TVA appropriations is one of the "first legislative moves in the big power giveaway." Morse said the Eisenhower Administration was waging a "crusade against public power."

**AEC FUNDS** -- After Chairman Gordon E. Dean and other officials of the Atomic Energy Commission appeared June 22 at a closed-door session of a

Senate Appropriations subcommittee, Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Chairman, said the AEC is not seeking restoration of the cuts voted in its funds by the House. The House approved \$1,057,781,000 for the AEC. President Eisenhower had requested \$1,096,000,000.

**VETERANS** -- Veterans Administration officials testified before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee that the VA probably will need \$240 million more than the House approved for veterans compensation and pensions in fiscal 1954. The House voted \$2,246,291,000 for this item.

**ARMED SERVICES** -- In closed session, U. S. defense leaders told the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Armed Services that an outlay of more than \$1 billion for development of guided missiles is planned for fiscal 1954. The testimony was made public by the subcommittee June 20.

The closed-door testimony of Rear Admiral Malcolm F. Schoeffel, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, which was made public by the Appropriations unit June 23, included a request of \$818 million in new funds for ammunition, weapons and other "service hardware."

### HOUSE

**ARMED SERVICES** -- The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Armed Services June 25 released recent testimony by Army officials about new weapons still classified as secret by the Pentagon. Included in the publication was testimony about a new weapons-carrying vehicle, a plan to increase the range of the 280-millimeter cannon, "extra light tanks," a lightweight radar for battlefront use, and a folding portable bridge for use under enemy fire.

## SEN. SMITH DEATH

Sen. Willis Smith (D N.C.) died at the Bethesda (Md.) Naval Medical Center June 26 at the age of 65. Death was attributed to coronary thrombosis.

Smith won his Senate seat in a bitter 1950 primary battle with ex-Sen. Frank Graham (D), for the unexpired term of the late Sen. J. M. Broughton (D), elected in 1948.

A lawyer, he was Speaker of his state's House of Representatives in 1931, and president of the North Carolina State Bar Association in 1941-42. He was a member of the Senate Judiciary and District of Columbia Committees. His death leaves the Senate with 48 Republicans, 46 Democrats and one Independent.

Here is Congressional Quarterly's scoreboard showing in percentages how often Smith voted with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of Republicans (Party Unity); how often he balloted with the majority of Democrats when they voted the same way as the majority of Republicans (Bipartisan Support) and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
82nd Congress . . . . .	53%	85%	83%

## CORRECTIONS

To increase the reference value of its current and permanent material, CQ periodically publishes corrections and clarifications for its Weekly Report and Almanac.

The corrections below are to be made in CQ Weekly Report for the first half of 1953. Page and paragraph citations are given to make it easier to locate the mistake.

Page 310, Col. 2 -- Paragraph 2, first line should read: "The Senate group rejected..." (not recommended).

Page 620, Col. 1 -- Under "Parity Background," first paragraph, line 4 should read: "with the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933" (not Marketing).

Page 622, Col. 1 -- Under "Sponsored 1938 Act," paragraph 3, the figures in lines 4 and 5 should be in the millions, not thousands: \$225,000,000 and \$140,000,000.

Page 639, Col. 1 -- Under "Treasury-Post Office Funds," paragraph 3, the first line should read: "The Treasury Department was granted \$611,895,000" (not \$11,895,000).

Page 646, Col. 1 -- Under "Postal Savings," paragraph 2, lines 5 and 6 should read: "National Association of Postal Supervisors, National Federation of Post Office Clerks and..." (inserting underlined words).

Page 647, Col. 1 -- Under "Reciprocal Trade," paragraph 2, line 3 should read: "on petroleum products and a five per cent quota on residual fuel oil" (adding underlined words).

Page 660, Col. 1 -- Under "On Regulating Lobbies," paragraph 4, line 1, ex-Sen. Burton K. Wheeler should be identified as (D Mont.), Not (R).

Page 322, Col. 1 -- First paragraph, lines 7, 8 should read: "Dies did not seek re-election to the House in the 1944 election" Strike out: "was defeated...for the Senate nomination."

Page 452, Col. 1 -- Under "Fitness Questioned," paragraph 1, line 3 should read: "Committee voted 13 to 3" (not 33 to 3).

Page 694, Col. 1 -- Under "Signal Oil and Gas Company," paragraph 2, in line 3 strike out the second reference to HR 4198 and all of lines 4-6.

Page 705, Col. 2 -- Under "Omnibus Funds Bill," first paragraph, line 7 should read "49 other Senators" (not 45).

Page 737, Col. 2 -- Under "Firing Authority," paragraph 4, line 6 should read: "on a 35-36 roll call" (not 35-38).

Page 742, Col. 2 -- Under "Senate Votes: Appropriations," captions 7 and 9, sixth lines should read: "48 'yeas' required" (not 47).

Page 773, Col. 1 -- Under "Cuts Too Gentle," paragraph 2, line 3 should read: "down to \$2.196 billion" (not million).

## JUNE 26 DEVELOPMENTS

(For convenience in future reference, June 26 developments concerning Congress, including those recorded below, will be covered in the appropriate section of the July 3 CQ Weekly Report.)

### Floor Action

#### INTERIOR FUNDS

The Senate June 26 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 4828) to provide \$452,956,940 for the Department of the Interior in fiscal 1954. The Senate added \$1.5 million to build additional port facilities at Seward, Alaska, and wrote into the bill a provision for investigation by Congressional committees of all concession leases and contracts in national parks 60 days before they are approved by the Secretary of the Interior. (See page 839.)

#### DEFENSE REORGANIZATION

The House June 26 debated at length President Eisenhower's Defense Department Reorganization Plan (No. 6), containing a controversial provision for increased authority for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

### Committees

#### WHEAT QUOTAS

Frank K. Woolley, legislative counsel of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told the Senate Agriculture Committee June 26 that the Bureau is opposed to two major items in a bill (S 2099) to fix wheat acreage allotments. He said anything above a 60 million acreage allotment would be "entirely too high." (See pages 837, 847.)

#### ROADS

Clem D. Johnston, a vice president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce June 26 recommended to a House Public Works Subcommittee that federal money be spent only on roads that are used primarily in interstate traffic.

### Other Developments

#### TRUMAN SCORES DEFENSE CUTS

Former President Harry S. Truman June 26 challenged the Eisenhower Administration's defense budget cuts. In a speech to the Reserve Officers Association, Truman said it was only natural to wish for lower taxes. "But I warn you soberly and plainly," he added, "do not be misled by the desire for lower taxes into cutting corners on our national security."

#### STUDY ANTI-TRUST LAWS

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. June 26 announced that he will set up the "Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Anti-Trust Laws."

### CIVIL SERVICE

President Eisenhower June 25 issued an executive order calling for a review of about 134,000 federal jobs to determine which should no longer be under Civil Service. (See page 826.)

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## congressional quiz

1. **Q** --Why isn't the American flag hauled down from the Capitol at night?

**A** -- During World War I, it was decided that the Stars and Stripes should fly at all times over some building. The Capitol was chosen, and remains the only building over which the flag always flies. Another flag, at the grave of Francis Scott Key, writer of "The Star Spangled Banner," in Frederick, Md., also remains aloft 24 hours a day.

2. **Q** --With accusations of "isolationism" again bouncing around Congress, I've been wondering: How did the "isolation" issue get started originally?

**A** --Sept. 5, 1901, the day before his assassination, President McKinley defended the policies his critics labeled "imperialism" by declaring: "Isolation is no longer possible or desirable. God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can longer be indifferent to any other." Advocates of American participation in the League of Nations after World War I called their opponents "isolationists," and the term again arose during neutrality debates before World War II.

3. **Q** --How did federal grants-in-aid to the states begin?

**A** --The system began in 1785 when Congress granted land to the states to promote public education. More recently, monetary grants for various purposes -- including old age assistance, school lunches, and highway construction -- have assumed greater importance than land grants.

4. **Q** --Which federal grant-in-aid programs are the largest?

**A** --In fiscal 1952, grants for old age assistance topped the list, with the federal government contributing \$800.28 million to the states. Highway construction grants were second, totaling \$417.03 million. Total grants-in-aid to the states and territories reached \$2.36 billion.

5. **Q** --Does lobbying have a firm legal basis?

**A** --As firm as the Constitution. The First Amendment, leading off the Bill of Rights, guarantees that "Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech...or the right...to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." Lobbyists, working to influence legislation, exercise free speech and, more specifically, petition their government.

6. **Q** --Who is the top leader of the Democratic Party, ex-President Truman or the unsuccessful Presidential nominee, Adlai E. Stevenson?

**A** --Traditionally, a party's Presidential nominee remains its titular head. Mr. Truman said so at a press conference in Kansas City June 17, when asked whom he considered the party's leader. "It's Adlai Stevenson, naturally, since he was the Democratic nominee," Mr. Truman replied.

7. **Q** --What advantages are claimed by advocates of offshore procurement, the purchase of military equipment abroad for use in the mutual security program?

**A** --They declare that we bolster the free world's defenses, while also strengthening the West's industrial base, by encouraging use and expansion of plant facilities. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), however, said June 20 that offshore procurement supplies dollars "for socialistic purposes." He called offshore procurement funds "a straight economic gift," and said that our allies could build the equipment just as well without U.S. financing. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported June 20 that \$272 million in offshore contracts had been let in Britain and \$263 million in France so far during fiscal 1953.

8. **Q** --Does Congress plan any action on its study of the World War II massacre of Polish officers in the Katyn Forest in Russia?

**A** --A resolution calling upon the United Nations to act on the findings of a Congressional investigation was shelved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee June 17. A Congressional committee during the 82nd Congress blamed Russia for the mass murder of nearly 5,000 Polish officers. The Russians blame the Germans.

9. **Q** --Has the Tariff Commission ever had a partisan make-up?

**A** --The present Commission, established in 1916, has always had six members, no more than three drawn from one party. However, in 1882 the temporary Tariff Commission appointed to study imports had nine members, permitting a majority for one party. Congress has been considering enlarging the Commission's membership to seven, allowing a Republican majority.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data can be found: (3)(4) 784; (8) 811; (9) 801.